

## Soviet Blames Plant Workers For Underestimating Disaster

By Andrew Rosenthal  
The Associated Press  
MOSCOW — Soviet officials in a news conference Tuesday blamed workers at the Chernobyl nuclear plant for underestimating the gravity of the accident there. They also brushed off Western complaints about limited information and slow reporting on the disaster.

The officials said the most probable cause of the accident was a chemical explosion. They revealed that the evacuation of the area around the four-reactor complex did not begin until 36 hours after the incident.

But little other new information emerged from the news conference by six officials. They answered a half-dozen written questions but took only four oral queries from reporters.

None of the officials said whether the fire in the graphite core of the reactor has been extinguished.

The officials, including the top atomic energy official and the head of the government inquiry, also gave conflicting data on the radiation emitted at Chernobyl.

One official insisted that the Soviet Union informed the International Atomic Energy Agency of the accident three days before the agency has said it got the report. He dismissed Western criticism about the handling of the disaster as anti-Soviet propaganda.

The officials said 204 persons had been hospitalized for radiation poisoning; earlier an official had listed 197. The Soviet Union has said that two persons were killed.

One hundred of the first casualties were flown to Moscow from the accident site 80 miles (130 kilometers) north of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, it was stated Tuesday.

Azastol G. Kovalev, the first deputy foreign minister, and Boris Y. Shcherbina, the deputy prime minister who is the head of the government commission investigating the accident, read opening statements that consumed about half of the hour and 10 minutes allotted for the conference. About 500 foreign and Soviet journalists attended.

Mr. Shcherbina said the accident began at 1:23 A.M. on April 26. It was the first public announcement of the precise time of the accident.

He said a government commission was immediately named and its members began arriving at Chernobyl "within a few hours."

They found that "those on the spot did not give the necessary evaluation to what took place," he said.

Mr. Shcherbina said that authorities have not concluded what caused the accident but that the "most probable" reason was a chemical explosion.

He attributed the accident to "the coincidence of several highly improbable and therefore unforeseen failures."

Mr. Shcherbina said that evacuations began at 2 P.M. April 27 after radiation levels were judged to be dangerous. About 49,000 people were evacuated, a Soviet official said this week in West Germany.

The officials gave few details on what was done to control the crippled reactor.

Andriy M. Petrovskiy, the head of the Soviet nuclear energy agency, said a shield that included 4,000 tons of sand was thrown over it.

Mr. Shcherbina said two undamaged reactors could be returned to service — all the reactors at Chernobyl have been shut down — but officials were still examining reactor No. 3, next to the damaged No. 4 reactor.

Mr. Shcherbina said the maximum radiation at the plant was now 10 to 15 milliroentgens per hour, a decrease of "two to three times" from Sunday readings.

But Yuri S. Sedunov, the deputy chairman of the meteorology and environmental control committee, said the highest radiation reading



President François Mitterrand of France, center, during talks with President Ronald Reagan in Tokyo on Tuesday. The French prime minister, Jacques Chirac, is at right.

## France, U.S. End Dispute Over Raid

By John Morrison  
Reuters

TOKYO — France and the United States buried a dispute Tuesday over the refusal by Paris to allow U.S. planes to fly over France when they raided Libya on April 15.

"In every happy marriage there are disagreements, but the marriage continues," President Ronald Reagan told President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Mr. Mitterrand, according to a senior U.S. official, replied: "We will talk openly and candidly. The future begins now."

Mr. Reagan then said, "Let this be the first day of the rest of our lives."

The comments came at the opening of a 45-minute meeting in the residence of the U.S. ambassador to Japan, Michael J. Mansfield.

During the summit meeting, France generally had avoided conflicts with its partners.

Commenting at a news conference on the meeting with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Mitterrand said France raised the issue of the overflights because, "We always prefer to talk about these misunderstandings."

Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, and Mr. Chirac, a Gaullist, had agreed to refuse the U.S. request to allow American bombers to fly across France. As a result, they had to take a long detour over the Atlantic.

The move, which was described by Mr. Reagan as unjustified, was motivated by a feeling that the U.S. request came at short notice and without sufficient consultation, French officials said.

Mr. Mitterrand acknowledged that the decision shocked many Americans, but said France's "vigilant" concern for its sovereignty came first.

"We have had friendly relations for more than 200 years," he said. "These relations have never ceased. There have been some accidents which have never affected the basis of the essential, but which have sometimes spoiled the atmosphere."

Mr. Reagan was asked by a reporter before the meeting whether he was still irritated at France. "That's a very tactless question," he replied.

Mr. Mitterrand is due to join Mr. Reagan for July 4 celebrations in

## U.S. Hails Conference, But Results Are Unclear

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — President Ronald Reagan basked Tuesday in the glow of a congenial economic summit conference that outwardly went well, but whose tangible results are much in doubt.

The White House communications director, Patrick J. Buchanan, called the trip "a major success," and the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the summit meeting had produced "a plan for action" to defeat state-sponsored terrorism.

Despite the self-congratulation, officials from the United States and other allied nations acknowledged that it was uncertain what the ringing declarations adopted in Tokyo would accomplish.

A Canadian official who was strongly supportive of the summit declaration on terrorism said, "It remains to be seen whether we can translate these fine-sounding words into actual deeds."

Even before the ink was dry on what Secretary of State George P. Shultz called "a terrific statement" opposing state-sponsored terrorism, Japanese and French officials were interpreting the list of specific measures called for in the resolution as discretionary, meaning that each nation could decide for itself what to do.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Mr. Reagan's staunchest ally on terrorism and many other issues, said Tuesday that the actions specified in the resolution applied only to Libya. She said that neither Britain nor the United States interpreted the statement as "carte blanche" to take military actions.

There were similar reservations about other declarations adopted at the 12th economic summit conference.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d called the conference "a very substantive economic meeting." But he and others said it would take many months, perhaps a year, to determine whether the international currency reforms approved in Tokyo would have an impact on the huge U.S. trade deficit.

A wait-and-see attitude also developed about another resolution that was adopted with great fanfare, a declaration on nuclear safety inspired by the accident at the Soviet reactor at Chernobyl.

The resolution, pushed by the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, expressed "satisfaction" that the Russians had agreed to talk to the International Atomic Energy Agency about the accident.

But U.S. officials said they were uncertain if the Soviet Union would take the next step, and allow on-site inspection of Chernobyl and similar graphite-cooled reactors.

Despite the reservations, there was genuine satisfaction in the U.S. delegation about Mr. Reagan's performance at his sixth economic summit meeting, which was noticeably less acrimonious than at some of his past meetings with leaders of the industrial democracies.

Mr. Reagan was described by one aide "as an old hand at this now, well-acquainted to the world stage and familiar with the views and approaches of the other leaders."

From the U.S. point of view, the unity expressed at Tokyo represented

## Summit Leaders Plan to Improve Coordination Of Economies

By Gerald M. Boyd  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Leaders of the seven major industrialized democracies, concluding their annual economic summit conference on a cooperative note, formally called Tuesday for improvements in joint management of their economies with a goal of sustained growth and prosperity.

However, they left unresolved some troublesome issues in drafting a six-page Tokyo Economic Declaration that was released after three days of meetings.

European and Japanese leaders declined, for example, to include agriculture in a new round of trade talks for which they expect their finance ministers to set a date for when they meet this September.

President Ronald Reagan had gone into the annual summit of the seven major industrial democracies hoping to gain some concession on agriculture at a time of major economic problems for American farmers and the political pressure of U.S. elections this fall.

The leaders of Britain, France, West Germany, the United States, Japan, Italy and Canada, said in their economic declaration that the move toward increased efforts at coordination was designed to sustain the current trend of economic growth.

American officials described it as the most ambitious attempt at coordination since the 1973 collapse of the rigid system for world currencies established in 1944 at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

The conference concluded with a failure for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan to persuade the other countries to help arrest the rise in the value of the yen against the dollar, which American officials have wanted left to market forces.

Japanese officials had minimized the importance of such an agreement, but Japanese exporters and many of Mr. Nakasone's fellow politicians have bitterly complained about the need for such relief measures.

"[W]e made great efforts," Mr. Nakasone said, to convince the other leaders "that too rapid a rise in the yen cannot be tolerated by Japanese business." Reuters reported from Tokyo. As a result of his failure, the dollar dropped to a record low of 164.85 yen.

Mr. Reagan was to leave Wednesday morning for Washington after a press conference here to be broadcast live on American television, reflecting the view among Mr. Reagan's advisers that this conference has been one of his most successful ventures in international diplomacy.

Mr. Reagan's longest overseas trip as president — a 13-day tour of Asia and the Pacific — was capped by agreement here by the other six nations to U.S. positions on international economic cooperation and resistance to terrorism.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, Mr. Reagan's top economic adviser here and a principal force in shaping the economic declaration, acknowledged after its release that there was "a danger of an agriculture trade war."

"There's an appreciation of that on the part of the summit participants, and a genuine desire to do what they can to avoid it," he said.

Mr. Baker, in the overall tone of

### RELATED ARTICLES

- Smoke bombs exploded in Tokyo during rush hour. Page 7.
- The document on terrorism adopted in Tokyo was the product of long haggling. Page 7.
- A roundup of major decisions reached in Tokyo. Page 7.
- The second on economic cooperation is expected to smooth out currency markets. Page 13.



Boxes of lettuce were discarded in Rome's central market when Italian officials prohibited the sale of certain fresh green vegetables after the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

## EC Broadly Backs Ban on Imports Of Fresh Food From East Europe

By Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Community nations on Tuesday broadly backed proposals for a ban on fresh food imports from Eastern Europe after the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Ukraine but failed to agree on details, West German sources said.

Representatives of the 12 member nations, anxious to ally public

U.S. experts predict that the nuclear accident will not cause food shortages. Page 4.

fears about the spread of radioactivity from the Soviet plant, were unanimous in approving such a ban in principle, the sources said.

They will meet again Wednesday to try to reach agreement on proposals put forward by the European Commission earlier Tuesday.

The plan would involve a temporary but indefinite ban on imports of fresh milk, meat, fruit, vegetables and freshwater fish from the Soviet Union, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. East Germany was apparently left off the list because of West German concerns about the free movement of goods and people between the two.

A commission spokesman said at a news conference later that the proposed suspension would also include fresh meat.

He said EC countries would be asked not to impose stricter food safety standards on imports from other member countries than on food produced within their own frontiers.

Asked why the suspension would not apply to Austria and Yugoslavia, which have small areas of territory within 1,000 kilometers (625 miles) of Chernobyl, an EC official said, "In these countries we know what is going on, in other countries we do not know."

The commission is also recommending that member nations coordinate measures to control the radioactivity in food traded generally in the community, a spokesman said.

The official said the recommendation, designed to prevent radioactivity controls from interfering

with the free movement of food products within the EC, includes proposed maximum radioactivity levels. He did not give details about the proposed levels.

The official said that in choosing the countries to be included on the list, the commission had worked on the general principle that they should have territory within 1,000 kilometers of Chernobyl.

In Copenhagen, radiation experts from East and West Europe started a one-day meeting Tuesday to draw up guidelines for countries affected by radioactivity from Chernobyl.

Officials at the World Health Organization headquarters in Geneva, which called the Copenhagen meeting, said advisers from 10 countries, including a Soviet embassy aide, were attending.

Austria Tightens Controls

Austria tightened measures against radioactive fallout from the Soviet Union, putting into effect a ban on the sale of vegetables grown in the open and stepping up border

## Berlin Suspect Implicates Syria in 2d German Blast

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

BONN — A Jordanian arrested in connection with the explosion in a West Berlin discotheque has confessed to another terrorist bombing in the city, which he said was organized by the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin, according to reliable security sources.

The suspect, Ahmed Nawaf Mansour Hasi, has also told police that he received training in Syria and that the explosives for the terrorist action — an attack on the German-Arab Friendship Society in West Berlin on March 29 — were picked up from the Syrian mission on the Communist side of the divided city.

Manfred Ganschow, head of a special police commission investigating the explosion at La Belle Discotheque on April 5, said at a news conference in West Berlin that two other Arabs had been arrested in connection with the March 29 bombing and had admitted involvement along with Mr. Hasi and his brother, Nezar Hendawi.

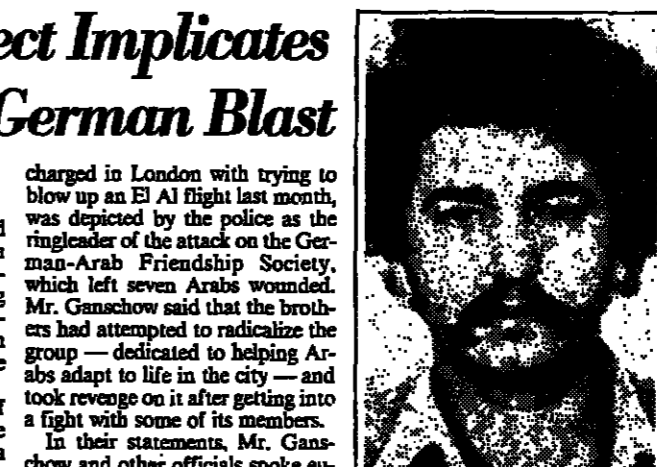
Mr. Hendawi, who has been charged in London with trying to blow up an El Al flight last month, was depicted by the police as the ringleader of the attack on the German-Arab Friendship Society, which left seven Arabs wounded.

Mr. Ganschow said that the brothers had attempted to radicalize the group — dedicated to helping Arabs adapt to life in the city — and took revenge on it after getting into a fight with some of its members.

In their statements, Mr. Ganschow and other officials spoke euphemistically of "an Arab administrative department" in East Berlin as having been implicated in the March 29 blast and said they were exploring the possibility of asking East German authorities to help them pursue their investigation.

Mr. Ganschow identified the two other men arrested as Farouk Saleh, a 39-year-old Jordanian, and Fayed Sashanweh, a 34-year-old stateless Palestinian who had acquired West German citizenship by marriage. Both were said to have lived in West Berlin for some time.

But the police official said that there were "very, very few clues that they were involved with the



Ahmed Nawaf Mansour Hasi said he received terrorist training in Syria.

## U.S., Soviet Discuss Accidental Nuclear War

By Michael R. Gordon  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. delegation is meeting with Soviet officials in Geneva on ways to reduce the risks of accidental nuclear war.

The two-day talks, which began Monday, have not been publicized by the Reagan administration. They were called for in the communiqué signed in November at the Geneva summit meeting by President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

The American delegation is headed by Richard N. Perle, an assistant secretary of defense, and Robert B. Linhard of the National Security Council. The chief of the Soviet delegation is expected to be Alexei A. Obukhov, the Soviet negotiator in Geneva on medium-range weapons.

Two influential members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and John Warner, Republican of Virginia, have pressed for "nuclear risk-reduction centers" to reduce

the chances of an unintended nuclear confrontation.

The Reagan administration has been skeptical of the proposal but has agreed to explore a limited version. One reason is to avoid alienating Mr. Nunn and Mr. Warner, who wield power on military budget issues, an administration official said.

The senators' plan calls for risk-reduction centers in Washington and Moscow that could be used to exchange information about American and Soviet military operations and to discuss military doctrine on each side.

The centers could also be used to coordinate American and Soviet responses to possible episodes of nuclear terrorism, to lessen the chance that a terrorist bombing would lead the United States to conclude that it was under attack by Moscow, and vice versa.

Mr. Nunn and Mr. Warner proposed that both centers eventually

### INSIDE

- GENERAL NEWS**
  - The Commonwealth is cautiously hopeful about its talks with South Africa on negotiating an end to apartheid. Page 2.
  - A tax revision package is debated by a U.S. Senate finance committee. Page 3.
  - Most Filipinos celebrate a "new spirit," but a few look longingly to the past. Page 4.
  - U.S. oil companies denied being told of a June 30 deadline to leave Libya. Page 5.
- ARTS/LEISURE**
  - The Bernstein Festival in London attempts a comprehensive view of a protean musical career. Page 8.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE**
  - Volkswagen reported a revenue decline of almost 5 percent in the first quarter. Page 13.
- TOMORROW**
  - Proposals to protect the U.S. Capitol from terrorist attack may ruin the building's symbolism, some lawmakers feel.

## Large Mass Detected Halfway to Edge of Universe

By Michael Lemonick  
Washington Post Service

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Princeton University astronomers have found evidence that an extremely large mass is halfway between Earth and the edge of the observable universe.

Although the mysterious object has not been seen directly, the discoverers estimated that its gravity is equal to a thousand large galaxies combined.

The discovery near the constellation Virgo could lead to a revolution in understanding of the universe. The object has been impossible to classify, according to Edwin L. Turner, a Princeton astrophysicist and principal author of a report on the find in this week's issue of the British journal Nature.

"The most conservative explanation would be that it's a cluster of galaxies as large and dense as any we've ever seen," he said.

"The problem is," he added, "that we should be able to see such a big cluster quite easily in our telescopes, and we don't." Observations with more sensitive radio telescopes also have failed to see evidence of such a cluster.

The other possibilities, considered extremely exotic by astronomers, are a black hole with the mass of 1 quadrillion stars and something called a cosmic string, a sort of crack in space itself.

"We may be seeing something that has only existed in our theories until now," said J.R. Gott, another Princeton astrophysicist.

Evidence of the new object, gathered in early March with the 158-inch (4-meter) Mayall telescope at Kitt Peak National Observatory near Tucson, Arizona, is in the form of a double image in the sky. What seems to be two quasars, galactic cores so bright they are visible even at the universe's edge, is really just one.

The double image, a kind of space mirage, is caused by an intervening object whose gravity is so powerful that it bends the quasar's light, like a distorting lens. Predicted by Albert Einstein and others in the 1930s, the phenomenon was found first in 1979 and has been seen five times since. None of these so-called gravitational lenses, however, has been as powerful as this one.

The newly discovered lens separates the quasar images by about 2.5 minutes of arc, about 30 times the separation caused by the other lenses.

Astronomers have said they are convinced by the size of the separation that the unseen object, the source of the gravity causing the double image, must be unprecedentedly massive.

Mr. Turner acknowledged a slim possibility that the double images might be two distinct objects but said the evidence makes this extremely unlikely. Spectral analyses of both images, in which their light is separated into its component colors, shows that each has essentially identical component wave lengths. Quasars usually are quite different in spectra.

"It would be too much of a coincidence for two quasars to be so nearly identical," he said.

Word about the new lens has spawned a flurry of papers exploring its consequences for prevailing theories about the universe. The 200-inch telescope atop Mount Palomar in California is being trained toward the lensing object and is also seeking evidence that other, fainter nearby quasars may have been lensed into double or triple images.

The number of images is important. If the lens is a cluster of galaxies, it will produce three or more images. If it is a black hole or cosmic string, it will produce two.

Moreover, all pairs of string-generated images would be arrayed with one image on each side of an invisible line. But if the object is a black hole, the images would be paired around a common center. Preliminary searches have revealed only the pair of images, making it impossible to answer the question.

Cosmic strings and black holes are two of the newest additions to astronomy's menagerie of theoretical objects in the cosmos.

Both are thought possible, but neither has been seen for certain.

Of the two, black holes are thought more likely. They are born when stars run out of fuel and collapse. If the star has enough mass, collapse is inescapable. Instead of stopping when the mass is compressed into a solid, compression continues indefinitely, beyond the point at which atoms lose their identity.

Finally, the gravity is so strong that light cannot escape. The star, now only a few miles wide, is black. Black holes can grow to enormous size by pulling in other stars, but astronomers calculate that it would take longer than the universe has existed for one to accumulate enough mass to be as powerful as the newly discovered object.

Cosmic strings, much more speculative, are strings of matter left after formation of the universe and far thinner than a subatomic particle but with a mass of billions of tons per inch of length. "Cosmic strings are a very exciting possibility in this case," Mr. Gott said, "because they should produce images with just this kind of image splitting."

If none of the proposed theories about the mass proves correct, the unsolved puzzle could keep astronomers busy for years.

"My personal guess," said Bohdan Paczynski, a Princeton astrophysicist, "is that this is what will happen."



# Commonwealth Sees Hope in Botha Talks

By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*  
KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — A Commonwealth group's talks with the South African government have led to hopes that Pretoria would accept a proposal to pave the way for negotiations on ending apartheid, Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth secretary-general, said here Tuesday.

The proposals were drawn up by a Commonwealth-sponsored delegation known as the Eminent Persons Group and were presented to President Pieter W. Botha during a visit to South Africa in March.

Sources familiar with the mission said the government in Pretoria had indicated recently that it was willing to talk to the banned African National Congress as well as to other black groups.

Mr. Ramphal, here for a conference on Third World cooperation, refused comment on the substance of the Commonwealth proposals, citing the need for confidentiality.

But asked whether he was encouraged by the response from the South African authorities to the Commonwealth plan, he replied, "I'm not without hope — and I'm pretty hard-boiled."

The Commonwealth team is seen by diplomats as a key broker in South Africa's crisis. The seven-member organization, headed by former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia and a former Nigerian leader, Olusegun Obasanjo, is to return to South Africa next week for more talks.

If Pretoria rejects the delegation's proposals, the group is expected to advise the 49-nation Commonwealth to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

At a news conference here Monday, Oliver Tambo, the ANC president, said the Commonwealth group was trying to "clear the way for dialogue in the context of suspension of violence by both sides."

He said the ANC supported the Commonwealth effort but had "no faith" it would succeed.

Mr. Tambo declined to say whether the ANC would agree to the participation of black groups it opposes in talks with Pretoria.

He said an essential first move before negotiations was for Pretoria to legalize the ANC and to free its jailed leader, Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners.

Sources here said the Commonwealth group had urged precisely those steps, and proposed that, in return, the ANC renounce the use of violence.

Botha's Messages to Tokyo  
Mr. Botha sent confidential messages to the seven Western leaders meeting in Tokyo, a spokesman said here Tuesday, Agence France-Press reported from Cape Town.

The spokesman said the contents of the messages were classified. But it is understood that Mr. Botha was asking for recognition of his attempts to quell violence in the black townships and to pursue negotiations to solve racial strife.

It is widely believed that Mr. Botha's messages to the Western leaders suggested that Mr. Mandela could be released in return for assurances from the international community about its future policy toward South Africa.

The government is believed to be concerned about unrest should Mr. Mandela be released, and Mr. Botha's messages are said to have sought assurances that subsequent measures by security forces not be met by economic sanctions.

Thatcher Plea Reported  
Leaders at the meeting in Tokyo vetoed a move by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to voice concern for the safety of South African whites in conjunction with a call for a "peaceful solution" to apartheid, Japanese officials told Reuters on Tuesday.

Ultimately, the only official mention of apartheid came when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan said it was hoped that the problem of apartheid would be resolved.



Boris Y. Shcherbina, deputy Soviet prime minister, left, with Anatoli G. Kovalev, first deputy foreign minister, during a press conference on the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

## SOVIET: Workers Blamed

(Continued from Page 1)  
at the plant since the accident was 15 million roubles per hour.

3 Accidents Suspected  
Malcolm W. Brown of The New York Times reported from Stockholm:

The Soviet Union may have had as many as three unreported nuclear reactor accidents since 1983, a Swedish expert disclosed Tuesday.

According to Dr. Lars-Erik DeGeer, a nuclear physicist at the Swedish National Defense Institute, the first of the suspected accidents occurred in December 1983 and two more occurred in midwinter of the following two years.

"The radiation from fallout we received in Sweden was very slight on each of those occasions — only about one millionth as intense as what we have had from the Chernobyl accident," he said.

"But the composition of the fallout was what made us strongly suspect there had been releases of radioactive material from power plant accidents," Dr. DeGeer said.

The defense scientist said that one of the most significant isotopes detected in fallout from the earlier presumed accidents by Sweden's network of detectors was zirconium-95.

## ARREST: Berlin Confession

(Continued from Page 1)  
was "babbling like a brook" after being threatened with deportation to Lebanon.

The police have established that Mr. Hasi, who has a criminal record for attempted manslaughter and drug-pushing in West Berlin, has made several visits to Libya, the last one in 1985. He came to West Berlin in 1985 after flying to Schöenefeld airport in East Berlin.

Abbas Plans Attacks in U.S.  
Mohammed Abbas, who allegedly masterminded the hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship last year, said Monday that his group will begin launching attacks inside the United States, The Associated Press reported from New York.

"America is now conducting the war against us on behalf of Israel," Mr. Abbas, head of the Palestine Liberation Front, told "NBC Nightly News" in an interview broadcast Monday night. "We therefore have to respond against America in America itself."

President Ronald Reagan is "enemy No. 1," Mr. Abbas said.

The PLF, a splinter group of the Palestine Liberation Organization, allegedly hijacked the Achille Lauro during a Mediterranean cruise in October. An American, Leon Klinghoffer, was shot to death and thrown overboard.

Mr. Reagan was asked Tuesday about the threat. "He's going to strike out," Mr. Reagan said. "You're not scared?" asked a reporter. "No," Mr. Reagan said.

## Sale of Arms To Saudis Said to Face Close Vote

By Helen Dewar  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — Congress takes up President Ronald Reagan's proposed sale of missiles to Saudi Arabia this week, with foes of the sale claiming that they have a growing majority in both houses committed to vote against the sale.

But a presidential veto of a congressional resolution to block the sale is considered certain, and it was unclear Monday whether both houses could muster the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto.

Congress must act on the \$354-million arms-sale proposal by Thursday. Although Congress has passed delays in arms sales in the past, rejection of a sale would be unprecedented.

In the Senate, which could take up the issue as early as Tuesday, aides to Alan Cranston, a California Democrat, said 64 senators have joined Mr. Cranston in signing a resolution of disapproval, with the possibility of getting 66 or 67 votes. It would take 67 votes to override a veto with all senators present.

But the issue is caught up in a dispute over domestic gun-control legislation, and the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, a Kansas Republican, has refused to schedule a vote until he has assurances that lawmakers who oppose both the gun measure and the Saudi sale will not try to block or further delay the gun bill.

In the House, where a vote on the Saudi arms package is expected Wednesday, Representative Mel Levine, a Democrat of California, said opponents of the sale number about 200, or roughly two-thirds of the House. With all members voting, it would take 289 votes to override a veto.

Although Mr. Reagan is expected to await final congressional action before going ahead with the sale even if the deadline passes, failure of either house to override a veto would permit the sale to proceed.

U.K. Sanctions Negotiate Sale  
Defense Secretary George Younger of Britain began talks Tuesday with his Saudi Arabian counterpart, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, on a proposed multibillion dollar arms sale to the kingdom, Reuters reported from Riyadh.

Saudi Arabia, which signed an outline accord with London last September, invited Mr. Younger for talks on details of the agreement, including a requirement under the Saudi "offset program" that 35 percent of the value of the contract be reinvested in the kingdom.

The proposed \$4-billion (\$6-billion) sale covers aircraft, missiles, training, technical support and spare parts.

Former NASA Chief To Head Agency Again  
WASHINGTON — The Senate voted 89-9 on Tuesday to ratify the nomination of James C. Fletcher to head the U.S. space agency.

The vote cleared the way for Mr. Fletcher, 66, to serve again as administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a post he held in the 1970s.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### New Zealand Halts Greenpeace Probe

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AFP) — New Zealand said Tuesday it would not hold a public enquiry into the sinking of the Greenpeace flagship Rainbow Warrior by French secret service agents.

The transport minister, Richard Prebble, called the decision to shelve a full public enquiry "a gesture of goodwill" and an expression of New Zealand's desire to have good relations with France.

At the same time the trade minister, Mike Moore, disclosed that France had agreed to lift some "informal trade barriers" on New Zealand goods, especially kiwis. The barriers were allegedly imposed by Paris in retaliation for New Zealand's imprisoning of two French agents who helped carry out the bombing of the Greenpeace ship in Auckland harbor in July.

### U.S. Halts Talks on AIDS With French

NEW YORK (Reuters) — The U.S. government has broken off talks with the Pasteur Institute in Paris in a patent dispute over a test to detect AIDS and has proposed that the patent be held by an international trust, the institute said in a statement released here Tuesday.

The move by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services followed a decision last week by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office that acknowledged a French claim to the test, first patented by a research team headed by Dr. Robert Gallo at the U.S. National Institute of Health. The United States plans to transfer the U.S. patent to a new international trust that the American health agency will announce shortly.

The dispute, which broke out last year, centers on who first isolated the virus that causes the disease, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, and who first developed the blood screening test to determine AIDS infection. Patent royalties could be worth millions of dollars, and considerable prestige is at stake.

### Syrian Leader Ends Visit to Jordan

AMMAN (AP) — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria ended his first visit to Jordan in more than nine years Tuesday, following up a Saudi Arabian effort to reconcile the recently hostile Arab neighbors.

Jordan's information minister, Hussein Khatib, said that King Hussein and Mr. Assad had discussed ways to bring about a long-delayed Arab summit conference, but he stopped short of saying they had agreed on convening one soon.

The Syrian-Jordanian reconciliation grew out of a partial summit conference held in August in Morocco that delegated Saudi Arabia to spearhead efforts at healing the Arab divisions. Saudi Arabia, the scheduled host for the next regular summit meeting, is a major financial supporter of both Jordan and Syria.

### Israelis Arrest 20 Terrorism Suspects

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Israeli police announced the arrests of 20 suspected members of a Palestinian "terrorist group" accused of killing an Israeli and a British tourist and wounding two other Westerners in the Arab section of Jerusalem.

The Israeli and a British tourist were killed, and a West German and an American were wounded. "Israeli security forces and Jerusalem police are investigating a terrorist group that was caught in Jerusalem and is suspected in the shootings in East Jerusalem," a police spokesman announced Monday night.

He said 20 Arab suspects, aged 20 to 35, have been arrested since last month. Three are Palestinians from Israeli-occupied territory who were freed from Israeli prisons in May last year in a prisoner exchange with a Damascus-based Palestinian guerrilla group, he said. Ten suspects had been arrested previously on suspicion of murder and planting bombs, the authorities said.

### Travelers Advisory

Nigerian security agents have been empowered to "shoot on sight" any unauthorized person found inside airport security zones, Radio Nigeria said Monday. The order follows several attempts by thieves to break into airliners.

### Corrections

A New York Times article about the political atmosphere in France after the U.S. bombing of Libya, published in the Herald Tribune's Saturday-Sunday editions, incorrectly characterized a remark by Vernon A. Walters, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, on France's refusal to allow American planes to enter French airspace. The passage, which said Mr. Walters had "decided France on television for 'ingratitude,'" was based on an erroneous paraphrase of remarks he made on the U.S. television program "Nightline." Mr. Walters offered no such criticism of France in the interview.

The headline over the International Stock Markets column of Tuesday was incorrect. While the size of the rise in the market index has shrunk, the index is still slightly higher than in January.

**UNIVERSITY DEGREE**  
For Life, Academic or Work Experience  
Degrees for people who want to be more effective and secure in their jobs or professions.

Earn a BACHELOR'S, MASTER'S or DOCTORATE Degree by utilizing your life and work experience. College equivalent credits are granted for your job, military, corporate, professional, business, government or other experience. We accept college credits to reduce your time and expense.

Our graduates are recognized for their achievements in business and industry. We will issue you a corresponding program requirements without formal classes or seminars at your own pace and time.

Stand out from the crowd with a work life and academic experience for a degree.

**Pacific Western University**  
420 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90049 • Dept. 22 • U.S.A.

**MAHARISHI'S AYURVEDA**  
THE MOST SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF PERFECT HEALTH

**To Bring Perfect Health to the Individual and Create a World Free from Sickness and Suffering**

His Holiness Maharishi Mahesh Yogi  
Founder of Transcendental Meditation (1957), the Science of Creative Intelligence (1971), the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field (1982), Maharishi International University, United States (1971), Maharishi European Research University, Switzerland (1975) and Germany (1983), Maharishi University of Natural Law, England (1982), Maharishi Veda Vidyayam Vidyapeeth, India (Vedic University for Asia, 1983), Maharishi Vedic University, Europe and United States (1985), the World Government of the Age of Enlightenment (1974), six Continental Capitals of the Age of Enlightenment (1983), the Maharishi World Federation of Ayurveda (1985), Maharishi's World Plan for Perfect Health (1986), and Founder of the Maharishi World Centre for Perfect Health, India (1986).

**Dr. V. M. Dwivedi**  
D.Lit., D.Sc., Chief Minister of Health and Immunology, World Government of the Age of Enlightenment, Switzerland, Chancellor, Maharishi Vedic University, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., World's leading expert in Rasayana—health- and longevity-promoting Ayurvedic preparations.

**Dr. B. D. Triguna**  
Ayurveda Marand, Member, Indian Council for Research in Ayurveda, Government of India; President, All-India Ayurveda Congress, Chancellor, Maharishi Vedic University, Europe; World's leading expert in diagnosing any existing or forthcoming disorder or disease just by feeling the pulse.

**Dr. Balraj Maharshi**  
Advisor on Ayurveda to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, India; World's leading expert in Dravyaguna—the identification and utilization of medicinal plants.

Maharishi Ayurveda Prevention Centres are already being opened in many parts of the world in response to the world-wide awakening to the value of natural medicine. With the support and initiative of the health authorities in every country, this programme could be more easily and thoroughly implemented, thereby quickly eliminating a great deal of the ill-health in the world.

The Maharishi World Centre for Perfect Health has been established in India to provide a consultancy service for doctors in all countries in the prevention and cure of all diseases, including those considered incurable, such as cancer, cardiovascular disease, and degenerative disorders.

Through Maharishi's World Plan for Perfect Health, which prescribes the use of local herbs for the prevention and cure of illness, every government can now achieve self-sufficiency in health care.

Maharishi's World Plan for Perfect Health is a precious aspect of Maharishi's plan for permanent world peace.

On the occasion of the General Assembly of the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, it is our pleasure to offer Maharishi's Ayurveda to the health ministers of every country so that they may give the joy of perfect health to their people and create a world free from sickness and suffering.

For information on Maharishi's World Plan for Perfect Health please write to:  
Maharishi World Centre for Perfect Health  
Maharishi Nagar (near Delhi)  
U.P. 201307, India

Maharishi European Centre for Perfect Health  
6063 NP Vlondorp, Holland

**SAFETY WORDS AND PICTURES**  
DOORS ARE  
DAILY IN THE

**IMPORTS: EC Works on Ban**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
controls, Reuters reported from Vienna.

Soldiers clad in protective suits reinforced customs officials and police checking for contaminants on trains and traffic entering from Eastern Europe. Vehicles were sprayed clean. Some Soviet railway cars were refused entry.

A ban on imports of fresh vegetables and milk products from the Soviet bloc was extended to include Yugoslavia and Italy.

In Athens, the Greek government Tuesday ordered a halt to production of dairy foods such as yogurt and cottage cheese because of fallout. It also ordered a check on radiation before dairy products could be imported from abroad.

Greeks were advised to avoid drinking fresh milk and eating green vegetables.

Traces to Persist  
A Swedish scientist said Tuesday that traces of radiation from the Chernobyl reactor disaster would be found in Swedish food for many years but stressed that this was not a health hazard, Reuters reported from Stockholm.

Ce parfum qui fait rêver...

**L'AIR DU TEMPS**  
NINA RICCI

**HOTEL METROPOLE**  
GENEVE  
A PRIVILEGED PLACE  
The only Grand Hotel located in the heart of Geneva's business and shopping center

34 Quai Général Guisan  
1201 Genève 3  
Tel.: 022/73.13.44  
Telex: 421.550

Joji Inokita



AMERICAN TOPICS



**TRADITION-BUSTERS** — Stephanie Salgado, 16, left, and Marie Hawkins, 18, seniors at Salinas High School in California, are protesting a 100-year-old rule stating that only girls with male dates can attend the senior prom. The teen-agers say their boyfriends won't take them to the dance, so they want to go together.

**Step Into the Shoes of a 'Rebel Fighter'**

When Randy Patchett announced in southern Illinois that he was running as a Republican for the U.S. Congress, he brought along Leonard Teller, whom he described as "now fighting in the jungles" of Nicaragua as assistant to one of the rebel leaders, Edén Pastora Gómez. Mr. Teller told the audience he normally does his talking "with a machine gun."

The visit generated a lot of local publicity. Then staff aides to the incumbent congressman, Kenneth J. Gray, a Democrat, acting on a tip from a constituent, found Mr. Teller managing a shoe and sportswear store in the Georgetown neighborhood of Washington, D.C. He said he had not been to Nicaragua since 1981.

"The only jungle war he fights is Georgetown traffic," said a spokesman for the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. Mr. Teller said he is an assistant to Commander Pastora, but that he serves in Washington as an unpaid lobbyist and spokesman.

**Short Takes**

It's old stuff in Europe, but this month Florida pharmacists became the first in the United States allowed to prescribe certain drugs. They can now sell head-lice shampoo, some cold and headache medicines and certain fluoride products for preventing tooth decay without a doctor's prescription, and charge customers "professional fees" for evaluating their problems. The druggists say the law will help Florida's many elderly and low-income residents who

know what ails them and want to bypass doctors' bills.

James Ramsey, one of four teen-agers shot by Bernard H. Goetz, the "subway vigilante" in New York City in December 1984, has been sentenced to the maximum 25 years in prison for raping a pregnant 18-year-old woman on a Bronx rooftop. Mr. Goetz is free on \$5,000 bail awaiting trial on illegal weapons charges. His attorney, Barry Slotnik, said the Ramsey conviction demonstrates that "there is no question that Mr. Goetz is a judge of bad people."

The names of 108 servicemen killed or missing in the Vietnam War are being added to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. By Memorial Day, May 30, the list on the black granite slabs is to include all 58,130 fatalities of the war. The 108 additional names are those of 95 servicemen who died on combat missions in aircraft crashes at sites far from the combat zone, and 13 who died of wounds in hospitals.

Bret Clark, a novice Florida lawyer who appealed his speeding ticket all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, lost his case but got a five-page dressing-down from Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. Calling the appeal "utterly frivolous," Justice Burger said it "suggests the dangers of a system of legal education that trains students in technique without instilling a sense of professional responsibility and ethics."

A tour-guide company in Manhattan has set up a \$5 tour of sites where Ferdinand E. Marcos and his wife, Imelda, are reported to have made extravagant purchases, or to have bought real estate outright.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Libya Raid Fuels U.S. Debate on Value of Carriers

By Michael R. Gordon

WASHINGTON — The U.S. raid against Libya has reinvigorated the debate over the role and the cost of aircraft carriers.

Proponents of the aircraft carrier cite the controversy in Western Europe over the U.S. attack on Libya as primary evidence in their argument for more carriers.

"When you use a carrier you can operate unilaterally," said Norman Friedman, a naval expert. "The attitude of our allies shows that this capability is very valuable."

Pentagon officials, noting the debate in Britain over the raid, said it was highly unlikely that the United States would ask permission to launch F-111 bombers stationed there in a future mission against Libya or other targets that the U.S. government decides are "terrorist-associated."

But some skeptics maintain that aircraft carriers used in the raid did not pack a lot of punch.

In the raid against Libya, only 20 A-6 planes stationed on two carriers in the Mediterranean were available to attack Libyan targets with precision strikes at night, a type of attack that the navy calls important in minimizing the risk of U.S. and civilian Libyan casualties.

Thus, F-111 bombers were flown from Britain.

The debate over the value of carriers, which has persisted since President Ronald Reagan took office, sometimes has pitted top De-

Navy Board Backs Blimp's Return as 'Radar Platform'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Navy board has given its blessing to returning the blimp, which saw heavy duty during World War II, to active duty for the first time since 1961, naval sources say.

The executive board of the Chief of Naval Operations has recommended to the navy secretary, John F. Lehman, that he seek funds for construction of a fleet of 20 to 30 ships in fiscal 1988, according to the navy officials, who asked not to be identified.

Defense Department officials against the navy secretary, John F. Lehman.

Critics have argued that carriers would be vulnerable targets if they were used to mount attacks against the Soviet Union in a conflict.

They also have maintained that the striking power of carriers is limited because many of the planes they carry must be used to defend the carriers against possible air or sea attack.

Proponents respond that carriers are flexible instruments for projecting power because the mix of planes can be adjusted for different types of missions.

Sam Nunn of Georgia, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that while carriers played an important role, some navy proponents had exaggerated their striking power against targets on land.

"The lesson," he said in an inter-

view, "is that land-based air force assets, in coordination with the navy, is a necessary ingredient these days."

Under the Reagan administration, the navy has pushed hard for increasing the number of carrier battle groups from 12 to 15 and has maintained a larger share of the military budget than the army or the air force.

The total cost of an aircraft carrier battle group, including the aircraft but not personnel, is about \$17 billion, according to naval testimony to Congress.

Navy proponents argue that while air force bases may be cheaper than aircraft carriers, such bases do not always remain under U.S. control.

In making the case for buying more carriers, the navy's leaders have stressed their value in conflicts with the Soviet Union.

Some navy officials said private-

ly that wartime scenarios against the Soviet Union were emphasized because Congress has been loath to sanction military force since the end of the Vietnam War.

But the popularity among Americans of the Libyan raid and the Grenada invasion may change that.

The April 15 raid against Libya has raised the issue of the effectiveness of a carrier's air power.

Military planners decided to conduct the mission at night to minimize possible casualties because the Libyan Air Force is not trained to operate at night.

Planners decided to use aircraft with electronic systems that allow them to fly at night at low levels and to attempt precision bombing strikes: A-6 aircraft.

The two carriers used in the raid, the Coral Sea and the America, carried a total of two squadrons of A-6 planes, 24 in all. Of these planes, four were to be used as

refueling tankers for other planes and six did not participate.

In the mission, 14 A-6 planes set out for two sets of targets in the eastern part of Libya. Of these, two did not carry out the mission.

Additional A-6s could have been flown out to the carriers, but some officials said such a move would have risked alerting the Libyans.

The operation also was seen as a useful demonstration of cooperation between the navy and the air force, which flew F-111s against three targets. Other navy planes attacked Libyan radar, provided air cover, or otherwise helped the execution of the air force mission, navy officials said.

BAUME & MERCIER



Geneve 1830

Quimper

Visit our shop  
84 Rue Saint-Martin,  
75004 Paris.  
Tel.: (1) 42.71.99.05.

Tax-free for export

avant-garde

Quart. near-ressort

EDWARD JEWELS

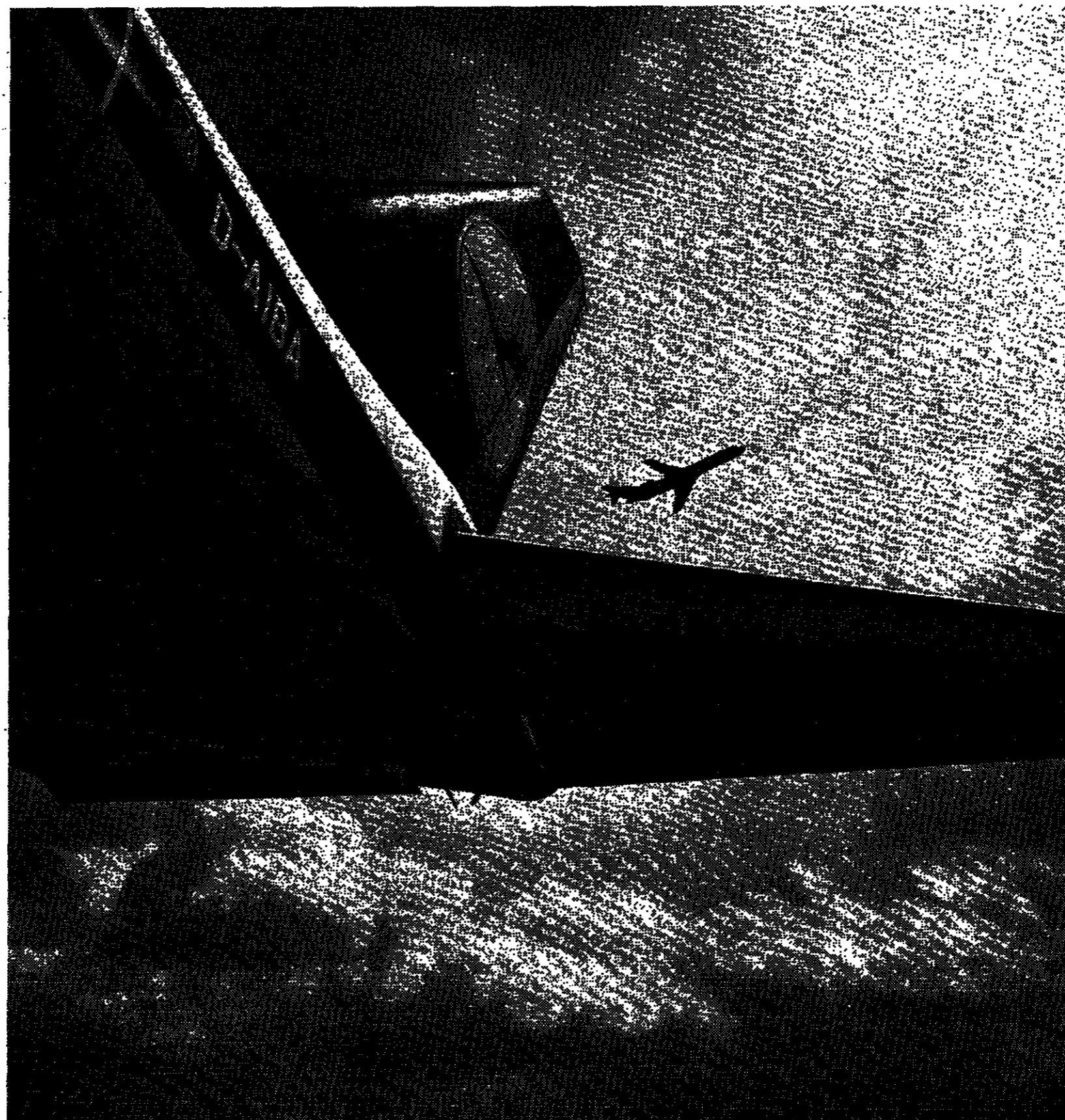
The Jeweler you should not miss...

Via V. Veneto 187

Tel. 49 38 09

Roma

In business you need partners you can rely on.



Lufthansa

U.S. Senate Panel Nears Passage of Tax Package

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee moved toward passage of a radical tax-overhaul bill Tuesday, defeating efforts to preserve deductions for state and local sales taxes.

The bill, worked out in closed meetings over the weekend, would cut the top individual tax rate from 50 percent to 27 percent, reduce the corporate rate by nearly a third, and end many deductions and credits.

Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon and the committee's chairman, said that under the bill, 80 percent of taxpayers would be taxed at a 15-percent rate, and more than six million poor people would no longer be taxed. The proposal would also nearly double the personal exemption, to \$2,000.

As the committee worked its way through the sales-tax and other amendments, it appeared that there was enough support in the committee to protect and pass the package. By 13-7 votes, the committee rejected amendments that would have continued the tax deductions. The committee also defeated, 9-9, a proposal to continue allowing full deductibility of business meals and entertainment.

Foreign-Income Ceiling Cut

Robert C. Siner of the International Herald Tribune reported:

The Finance Committee voted Monday to lower the \$80,000 foreign-earned income exclusion to \$70,000, but it decided not to subject the exclusion to the minimum tax.

Americans abroad may now exclude \$80,000 of income earned abroad from U.S. taxes. That figure will rise to \$85,000 for income earned in 1987, to \$90,000 for 1988, and \$95,000 for 1989.

A tax-revision package drawn up by Mr. Packwood and the committee's staff would have subjected the exclusion to a 20-percent minimum tax above a threshold amount.

Monday's action, proposed by Senator John Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, drops the minimum tax on the exclusion. But to avoid loss of tax revenues, the exclusion was lowered to \$70,000 and frozen at that level.

The House has already voted to subject the exclusion to a 25-percent minimum tax as part of a tax revision package it passed last fall. The House bill would also lower the exclusion to \$50,000.

Under the House proposal, an overseas taxpayer would total salary allowances, interest and dividend income, then take personal exemptions and itemized deductions or the standard deduction.

The taxpayer would then subtract a "threshold amount" of \$30,000 for a single person or \$40,000 for a married couple. Twenty-five percent of what was left would be the minimum tax.

After calculating the minimum tax, the taxpayer would compute taxes using the \$50,000 exclusion, and pay whichever was greater.

The Senate panel's bill would enable overseas taxpayers to take the exclusion at \$70,000, rather than the current \$80,000, without being subjected to a minimum tax.

A small hotel on a little street called Rodeo Drive.

A Max Baarl Hotel

THE BEVERLY RODEO HOTEL  
360 N. Rodeo Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90210. Telex No. 691366



# Mood in Manila: 'Before' and 'After'

## Most Filipinos Celebrate 'New Spirit,' But a Few Look Longingly to the Past

By Samuel Abt  
*International Herald Tribune*

MANILA — The tourist guide gestured from the bus at an ornate building adjoining the Cultural Center of the Philippines on Manila Bay. "President and Mrs. Marcos had that built for the pope to stay in when he visited our country in 1981," the guide said.

"But the pope wouldn't use it because he thought it was too ostentatious for such a poor country," she continued. "He stayed instead with the cardinal." She paused and broke into a broad smile.

"Now I can say that," she announced. "Before I couldn't."

"Before" — the 20 years of rule by Ferdinand E. Marcos that ended on Feb. 25 — is a period most people in Manila seem eager to

forget. Not everybody, though. For the few hundred protesters, mainly youths, who gather each day across the street from the U.S. Embassy, "before" is the good old days.

These are the Marcos loyalists and they circulate petitions supporting the former president, jeep signs accusing the American ambassador, Stephen W. Bosworth, of having "kidnapped" Mr. Marcos and of holding him prisoner in Hawaii.

On many weekends, the loyalists hold rallies in Rizal Park, near the embassy, that attract several thousands. One demonstration last week erupted in clashes with government supporters in which more than 20 persons were wounded.

The loyalists like to wear a T-shirt that shows a young, vibrant Marcos glowing above the immortal promise of General Douglas MacArthur: "I Shall Return."

Whether coincidentally or not, a cable television channel in Manila has been showing once a week lately a World War II movie called "Back to Bataan," in which John Wayne leads a band of Filipino guerrillas against the Japanese invaders.

The movie has not aged well, either artistically or politically, especially in a country where a third of the 55 million people are under 10 years old and where two generations have no memory of Japanese coming ashore except as tourists.

One big scene in the movie is the Bataan Death March after the fall of the last U.S. outpost, including

the island of Corregidor. That was 44 years ago.

Now the minister of tourism, Jose Antonio M. Gonzalez, is forming a consortium to develop Corregidor as a tourist attraction and to put up what he described as "proper monuments" to the monthlong battle.

Before he joined the government of Corason C. Aquino, Mr. Gonzalez, 47, was a flourishing businessman: the one, he is proud to say, who introduced Tupperware to the Philippines. Despite a 10-percent decline in tourism since Mr. Marcos's departure, he is convinced that an upturn is due after the summer, especially under a freshly minted slogan: "Come Celebrate the New Spirit."

T-shirts are a favorite item in Manila, even more widespread than the *barang* *magalog*, the over-the-shoulder formal shirt. All the rage since the new government came to power is any T-shirt in yellow, the color identified with Mrs. Aquino, whose face adorns many a shirt bearing such sentiments as "People Power" or "Cory Is My President" or even "I Stopped a Tank."

Another favorite, also in Aquino yellow, is a T-shirt that announces its bearer: "Another Meddling Foreign Journalist." The designation was mostly tongue-in-cheek, according to the people who produced the T-shirt, in honor of the estimated 1,000 of the world's newspaper people who arrived to cover the election and its aftermath.

And still they flock to visit Malacañang Palace and gaze on the Marcos life style. Nine thousand face tickets a week are offered to the public each Monday, but some ticket takers at the palace suspect that counterfeiters are at work turning out extras.

The line keeps flowing through the many state rooms and even the bedrooms, but huge bottlenecks develop in the basement. Nobody, it seems, is unable to stop and stare at the hundreds of pairs of shoes left by Imelda Marcos, the 35 or 40 racks of dresses and coats and the treasure chests full of sunglasses and umbrellas.

As for the pace of the new government, a supporter of Mrs. Aquino dismissed complaints that she was moving slowly, and cautioned: "When you walk very, very fast and you step on a thorn, it goes in very, very deep."

### REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Scientists and experts on international trade practices would probably help the Soviet Union to reduce its grain imports to between 25 million and 30 million metric tons.

John M. Urbanchuk, director of international agriculture for the Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates in Philadelphia, said the Ukraine produced 20 percent of the Soviet grain crop, which was reported in 1985 to be 190 million metric tons overall in 1985. The region is also the second-largest livestock production area in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Urbanchuk said that if the nuclear accident ruined much of the Ukraine's food production, the Soviet Union could be expected to step up its contracted buying of wheat from the United States by 2 million metric tons this year.

This could raise the price of U.S. wheat by 14 cents, enough to raise farm income by \$280 million, but not enough to increase the price of food in U.S. supermarkets.

Mr. Urbanchuk also said Moscow might increase purchases of corn from the United States by 5 million metric tons, raising prices by 35 cents, to \$2.33 a bushel.

But Donald Frahm, vice president of Sparks Commodities, said favorable harvests in the United States, South America, Europe and Asia in recent years meant that there were record surpluses of food in stock around the world.

Mr. Frahm said the world's supply of wheat, corn and other grains was close to 300 million metric tons. Even if the nuclear explosion destroyed the Ukraine's grain harvest and the Soviet Union were forced to import 20 million metric tons more than they planned this year, the order could easily be filled by a dozen grain-exporting countries and world grain prices would not be likely to rise significantly.

The conflicting opinions were reflected in wildly fluctuating prices on U.S. commodity markets last week. Prices retreated Monday, but for most commodities they are higher than they were before the disaster.

Trade experts who have studied satellite photos and intelligence reports said the Soviet Union might be forced to increase imports of wheat, vegetable oils, dairy products and meat this year. But the experts disagreed on what such increases might mean to farm prices in the United States and abroad.

The Soviet Union is the world's largest importer of grain. Last year, the Department of Agriculture said, Moscow bought 55 million metric tons of wheat, corn, rye, barley and other grains abroad, a third of it from American farmers.

Before the Chernobyl disaster,



**WOMEN WANT ALIMONY** — Muslim women in New Delhi chained themselves to the gate of Parliament to protest a bill that would exempt Muslim men from paying alimony to women they divorced. The lower house approved the bill, 372-54.

# U.S. Experts Say Radiation Is Unlikely To Cause Food Shortages Worldwide

By Keith Schneider  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Scientists and experts on international trade practices would probably help the Soviet Union to reduce its grain imports to between 25 million and 30 million metric tons.

John M. Urbanchuk, director of international agriculture for the Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates in Philadelphia, said the Ukraine produced 20 percent of the Soviet grain crop, which was reported in 1985 to be 190 million metric tons overall in 1985. The region is also the second-largest livestock production area in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Urbanchuk said that if the nuclear accident ruined much of the Ukraine's food production, the

Soviet Union could be expected to step up its contracted buying of wheat from the United States by 2 million metric tons this year.

This could raise the price of U.S. wheat by 14 cents, enough to raise farm income by \$280 million, but not enough to increase the price of food in U.S. supermarkets.

Mr. Urbanchuk also said Moscow might increase purchases of corn from the United States by 5 million metric tons, raising prices by 35 cents, to \$2.33 a bushel.

But Donald Frahm, vice president of Sparks Commodities, said favorable harvests in the United States, South America, Europe and Asia in recent years meant that there were record surpluses of food in stock around the world.

Mr. Frahm said the world's supply of wheat, corn and other grains was close to 300 million metric tons. Even if the nuclear explosion destroyed the Ukraine's grain harvest and the Soviet Union were forced to import 20 million metric tons more than they planned this year, the order could easily be filled by a dozen grain-exporting countries and world grain prices would not be likely to rise significantly.

The conflicting opinions were reflected in wildly fluctuating prices on U.S. commodity markets last week. Prices retreated Monday, but for most commodities they are higher than they were before the disaster.

Scientists testified that radioactivity from the Chernobyl plant was likely to have damaged soil, water, livestock and crops within a radius of 2,000 square miles (5,000 square kilometers) of the plant.

Trade experts who have studied satellite photos and intelligence reports said the Soviet Union might be forced to increase imports of wheat, vegetable oils, dairy products and meat this year. But the experts disagreed on what such increases might mean to farm prices in the United States and abroad.

The Soviet Union is the world's largest importer of grain. Last year, the Department of Agriculture said, Moscow bought 55 million metric tons of wheat, corn, rye, barley and other grains abroad, a third of it from American farmers.

Before the Chernobyl disaster,

### East and West Germany Sign a Cultural Accord

BERLIN — East and West Germany signed a cultural cooperation agreement Tuesday culminating 12 years of negotiations mostly involving differences over West Berlin.

The city, which is not officially part of West Germany but falls under the protection of Britain, France and the United States, is included in the accord. The five-year accord provides for links between the two German states in art, education, science and for exchanges between scientists.

### Heavy Guard Seen at Kabul Meeting

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Soviet tanks surrounded key government buildings, blocked off Afghan Army barracks and trained their cannons on Kabul from surrounding hills during a three-day meeting to pick a new Communist Party leader in Afghanistan last weekend, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

The diplomats, quoting reports from Kabul, said several demonstrations by women and youths supporting Babrak Karmal, who officially resigned as party leader for health reasons, were broken up by police during and after the meeting.

The tense Central Committee session chose the former security chief, Major General Najibullah, 39, to replace Mr. Karmal on the eve of renewed Afghan peace talks in Geneva.

Zahoor Razaqzoi, a Communist Party leader and Politburo member, was reported to have been beaten by Karmal supporters when he ordered posters of the former leader, who remained as president,

### MOTHER'S GRIEF

A weeping woman in Malaysia, southeast Turkey, lies next to her three children, who were among eight victims of an earthquake Monday.

# Khartoum Suspected of Role In Raids on African Tribesmen

By Sheila Rule  
*New York Times Service*

WAU, Sudan — They came in the morning and again after dark, the woman recalled. They killed some of the people of her village and kidnapped others, and what property they could not carry away they set afire.

"We have a large village but we all had to leave because of the Maralheen," said Gobana Akot, standing amid other bedraggled people at a food distribution center on the outskirts of this dusty town in the southern Sudan.

"They came and they killed the people and they took cows," she said. "They took the girls and the boys. If they saw people, they shot them. Our people ran. We don't have guns, so we ran. The Maralheen have guns."

The Maralheen, Arab tribesmen from Sudan's north, have a long history of clashes with the African Dinka, a tribal people in the largely Christian and animist south.

The conflicts, traditionally over grazing land, water and cattle, were once played out with spears and settled by tribal chiefs. But over the last three years, according to local government officials, clergy and witnesses, the Maralheen have come armed with rifles, submachine guns and mortars.

Riding into villages on camels, horses and donkeys, groups of as many as 1,000 raiders have reportedly shot to death hundreds of Dinka, castrated, raped and dismembered others, drowned more than 200 children and abducted hundreds of women and children.

Officials and townspeople say whole villages have been burned. In one district with a population of about 186,000 the intruders were said to have destroyed 80,000 dwellings. Hundreds of thousands of people have been left homeless.

Several theories on why the tribal clashes have become so murderous are being considered by residents of this capital of Bahr el-Ghazal province. What all the theories have in common is complexity, at the very least, by the national government in the Sudan's largely Arab north, a charge that government officials and some Dinka deny.

Witnesses have told of government troops in civilian clothes plundering villages with the Maralheen.

Some local officials and clergy say the Arab tribesmen are being armed and supported by the government to try to weaken the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, a rebel group that is waging a widening bush war in the south against government troops and becoming increasingly entrenched in areas of Bahr el-Ghazal.

The guerrilla force is drawn mainly from the Dinka. The raiders have reportedly left behind posters warning of total destruction unless the leader of the rebel army, John Garang, is brought to them. The new, vastly more lethal raids began in 1983, some officials here say, the year the rebel army was formed.

Another theory holds that the government is using the Maralheen to drive the Dinka from mineral-rich areas so Khartoum can claim

the land for the north. According to some officials here, the deposed president, Gaafar Nimeiri, sought to exploit part of the south for the north's benefit.

After protests, Mr. Nimeiri announced that the plan had been dropped, these officials said, but instead he recruited ex-soldiers, policemen, prison guards and other young men, armed them and ordered them to dislodge the Dinka. Mr. Nimeiri was deposed last year in a coup, but the new military government continued the practice, they said.

Brigadier Albino Akol, military governor of the Bahr el-Ghazal administrative area and himself a Dinka, said that in attacks since 1984 in the eastern stretch of the province, 900 people had been killed, 500 children had been abducted and another 600,000 people had been displaced, nearly half the population in the region's east.

"Once the Dinka get arms, this tribal problem may outlast the political solution," Brigadier Akol said. "Both tribes are warriors. The only difference is unequal arms. When they get equal arms, I don't know what devastation they will do among themselves."

**Refugees Reported Slain**

A spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said Tuesday that Ugandan refugees had been killed and injured in recent days in attacks by armed gangs on refugee camps in southern Sudan. The Associated Press reported from Geneva.

The spokesman, Leon Davico, said the raids, which were continuing Monday, were conducted against 16 of the 17 camps close to the Ugandan border, housing about 35,000 refugees. He said a truck driver for the refugee organization was killed and a physician wounded.

# Thai Premier Is Expected To Keep Grip on Power

By William Branigin  
*Washington Post Service*

BANGKOK — Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda appears to be in a strong position to retain his post, if he still wants it, after dissolving parliament last week after the defeat of a decree sponsored by the government, political analysts said.

The dissolution of the lower house of parliament on Thursday, the opening day of the 1986 legislative session, came as pro-government and opposition members of the parliament traded charges of vote-buying over the decree.

The decree would have increased registration fees for vehicles powered by diesel fuel and liquefied natural gas.

Diplomatic sources said that about 14 legislators of a party in Mr. Prem's governing coalition were paid to oppose the bill. It was defeated, 147-143.

Under parliamentary practice, the defeat gave Mr. Prem the option of resigning or dissolving the legislature and calling new elections.

Political analysts said he surprised his opponents by choosing the latter option and obtaining a speedy decree from King Bhumibol Adulyadej officially dissolving the House of Representatives, the elected lower house of the National Assembly, within hours of the vote.

New elections for a 347-seat House were called for July 27. The Senate, the appointed upper house, was not formally dissolved, but was adjourned until after the elections.

With the exception of the bribery allegedly involved in the voting, Thai and Western analysts said, the developments showed that the Thai parliamentary system generally is working.

"The dissolution was consistent with the parliamentary system," said a Western diplomat. "It was an indication, albeit a small one, of a

maturing political system struggling toward a more democratic regime."

He said "it is not news" that a Thai member of parliament "would sell his vote, although there has been less of that in recent years."

The elections are likely to result in another coalition, political analysts said, with no single party gaining enough seats for a workable majority. Under those circumstances, Mr. Prem is considered more likely than any other political figure to be returned as prime minister, they said.

However, the Bangkok World newspaper reported Sunday that Mr. Prem had told advisers he was tired of politics and that he would not run for election or accept the post of prime minister if it were offered to him.

Mr. Prem, a retired army general who so far has avoided joining any of the score of Thai political parties, retains the confidence of the king, has support within the military and is broadly acceptable to politicians, according to analysts.

Although Thailand has a constitutional monarchy, the royal family wields great influence over political developments, and the backing of the king is considered a vital factor in choosing the prime minister.

Diplomatic sources say that General Arthit Kamlang-ek, the supreme military commander and army commander in chief, is among the opponents of Mr. Prem who is operating behind the scenes in the parliamentary maneuvering.

Mr. Prem rejected a bid in March to extend General Arthit's tenure beyond the mandatory retirement age for a second time, a decision that will force the general to step down at the end of August when his current extension expires.

General Arthit has said publicly that he has not made up his mind whether to run for a parliamentary seat in the July elections.

**Düsseldorf.**  
Germany's most elegant city  
and home of the  
Bredendacher Hof.

Now a Regent, the Hotel Bredendacher Hof is just a few steps from the tree-lined Königsallee, the banking and business centre, and the city's most fashionable and elegant shopping.

*Bredendacher Hof*  
A REGENT INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

415 LANE BAVENOR, PETERBURY HILLS, CHICAGO, DÜSSELDORF, HIL, HONG KONG, KUALA LUMPUR, LONDON, MELBOURNE, NEW YORK, SYDNEY, DÜSSELDORF 0211-8601, TELEX 8582630; FRANKFURT 069-23-0448; LONDON 01-245-6161.

**MOTHER'S GRIEF** — A weeping woman in Malaysia, southeast Turkey, lies next to her three children, who were among eight victims of an earthquake Monday.

**Heavy Guard Seen at Kabul Meeting**

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Soviet tanks surrounded key government buildings, blocked off Afghan Army barracks and trained their cannons on Kabul from surrounding hills during a three-day meeting to pick a new Communist Party leader in Afghanistan last weekend, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

The diplomats, quoting reports from Kabul, said several demonstrations by women and youths supporting Babrak Karmal, who officially resigned as party leader for health reasons, were broken up by police during and after the meeting.

The tense Central Committee session chose the former security chief, Major General Najibullah, 39, to replace Mr. Karmal on the eve of renewed Afghan peace talks in Geneva.

Zahoor Razaqzoi, a Communist Party leader and Politburo member, was reported to have been beaten by Karmal supporters when he ordered posters of the former leader, who remained as president,

to be torn down, the diplomats said.

They said that most Afghan troops manning extensive road blocks in the city's center were unarmed, apparently to stem any possible revolt.

The Interior Ministry, led by General Najibullah's rival, General

Sayed Mohammad Gulabzoi, was ringed by Soviet tanks.

The diplomats said that police broke up a protest by women Friday morning near the presidential palace at the beginning of the meeting in the heavily guarded complex that also houses the Central Committee building.

Soviet paratroopers took up positions around a Soviet housing project in Mazarayon, a hospital in Shar-i-Nau and Moscow's sprawling embassy in western Kabul, they said.

According to the diplomats, girls who staged a pro-Karmal protest Monday morning at the prestigious Istiqlal Lycee near the Central Committee building were beaten by police.

The diplomats said it appeared that Mr. Karmal, who returned to Kabul on Thursday after a mysterious one-month stay in Moscow, was not his fate. The session that decided his fate, Kabul has had no newspapers since Thursday, and telex and telephone lines out of the country were out of order, according to the diplomats.

**Singapore Seeks Limits On Foreign Publications**

SINGAPORE — A new press bill in Singapore would severely restrict the sale of foreign publications the government feels are interfering in internal politics.

The Newspaper and Printing Presses Bill, introduced in parliament Monday, calls for up to two years in prison and a fine of 10,000 dollars (\$5,000 U.S.) for anyone who imports, sells, distributes or reproduces for sale any such publication without government permission. Subscribers who do not use authorized distributors face a maximum fine of 2,000 dollars, six months in prison, or both.

**DELTA FLIES NONSTOP FROM PARIS TO ATLANTA. AND ON TO 100 U.S.A. CITIES.**

From New York to Texas, from Florida to California, Delta has frequent flights to just about anywhere in the U.S.A.

Catch Delta's nonstop flight from Paris to Atlanta, where you can make easy Delta-to-Delta connections to 100 major cities across the U.S.A.

Delta also has daily service from the New York and Boston gateways to business and vacation destinations across the U.S.A.

Call your Travel Agent. Or call Delta in Paris at 43.35.40.80. Delta Ticket Office is at 24 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

**DELTA GETS YOU THERE**

Also to the U.S.A. from London, Shannon, Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart.

Schedules are subject to change without notice.  
R.C.F. PARIS B 331 443 705.

John White



# Libya, Soviet at Odds After U.S. Air Raid

By Ihsan A. Hijazi  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Soviet relations with Libya have become strained over what Tripoli regards as Moscow's lukewarm support after the U.S. bombing raid last month and Soviet reluctance to provide Colonel Moammar Qadhafi with sophisticated radar equipment, officials in Tripoli were quoted here as saying. The Lebanese weekly *As Saifi*, known for its close connection with the Libyan regime, reported Sunday that Tripoli has been highly critical of the Soviet attitude toward the U.S. attack, which targeted Colonel Qadhafi's headquarters in the capital and struck at bases in Benghazi, Libya's second-largest city.

According to the newspaper, Colonel Qadhafi chided Soviet reporters during a session at an undisclosed location April 24. He told them that Libya had taken a blow that was originally intended for the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. The Libyan leader said on Soviet television that the sophisticated U.S. bombers used to strike at his country were designed for attacking Moscow and Warsaw Pact capitals. Libya is one of the Soviet Union's closest Arab allies, although Colonel Qadhafi has stopped short of concluding a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Russians, insisting that Libya is a nonaligned country. Tripoli is known to have bought billions of dollars worth of weapons from Moscow, including long-range anti-aircraft missiles delivered earlier this year.

As Saifi quoted unidentified Libyan officials as saying that Moscow has turned down repeated requests from Tripoli for sophisticated radar equipment. The radar system supplied to Libya by the Russians is the same as the one Israel has already penetrated in Syria and other Arab countries. "This is at a time the Americans are using the most sophisticated weapons they have to strike at the Arabs," an official reportedly complained.

In the aftermath of the U.S. raids, Colonel Qadhafi is said to have exchanged several messages with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Although the contents were not disclosed, they reportedly covered Libya's demand for stronger Soviet backing and more sophisticated military hardware. A week after the American raid, a Soviet warship made an appearance off the Libyan coastline in what was described as a show of solidarity with Tripoli. But newspapers in Kuwait said Moscow pulled out several hundred military advisers from Libyan missile bases only two days before the U.S. jets struck.

The resolution, which was co-sponsored by 245 House members, was passed by voice vote after a brief debate. "When Mrs. Thatcher allowed our F-111s to leave their bases in Britain to take part in the raid 'she could not know the outcome but she did know the cost,'" said Representative John G. Rowland, a Republican of Connecticut, referring to the criticism that Mrs. Thatcher's decision was sure to bring. Only one member, Representative Mike Lowry, a Democrat of Washington, spoke against the resolution.

He objected to its description of the raid as "defensive," saying it was difficult to apply that word to a surprise night attack. And he said it was misleading to say that it was an anti-terrorist action.



Margaret Thatcher

## U.K. Praised By U.S. House For Help in Raid

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives approved a resolution on Monday thanking the government of Britain's prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, for its help in the U.S. air strikes against Libya last month.

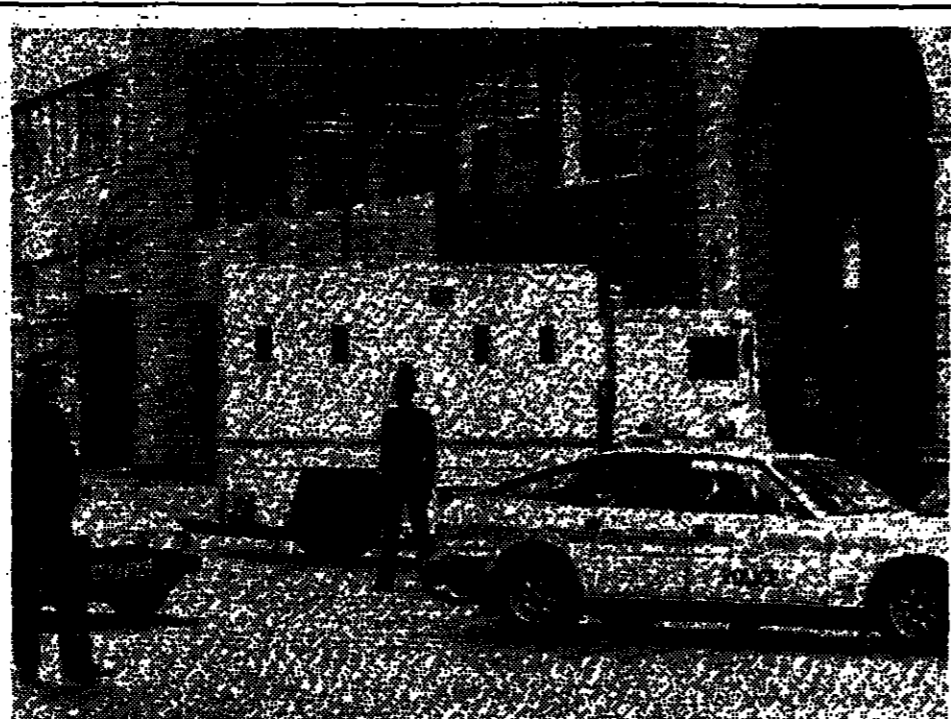
The resolution, which was co-sponsored by 245 House members, was passed by voice vote after a brief debate.

"When Mrs. Thatcher allowed our F-111s to leave their bases in Britain to take part in the raid 'she could not know the outcome but she did know the cost,'" said Representative John G. Rowland, a Republican of Connecticut, referring to the criticism that Mrs. Thatcher's decision was sure to bring. Only one member, Representative Mike Lowry, a Democrat of Washington, spoke against the resolution.

## Sofia Shares Data On Drugs Traffic

SOFIA — The U.S. ambassador in Sofia said Bulgaria has adopted a more cooperative attitude to American requests for help in the hunt for international narcotics dealers and couriers.

"We're pleased we're making some progress in terms of cooperation and information sharing," Ambassador Melvin Levitsky said. Despite these positive steps, Western officials remain suspicious of Bulgarian tolerance or possible collusion with narcotics smugglers.



HEAVY PRECAUTIONS — Police escorted an armored prison van Tuesday to London's Old Bailey court carrying an Irishman accused of planting a bomb in a Brighton hotel in 1984. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher narrowly escaped injury in the blast, which killed five people. Security was called the tightest in the court's history.

# U.S. Oil Companies Deny Being Told Of June 30 Deadline to Leave Libya

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Officials at the five American oil companies with holdings in Libya said late Monday that they had not been told of a possible Reagan administration order to cease operations in that country by June 30. But two said they would comply with such an edict, even if it meant abandoning about \$1 billion in assets.

Despite reports Monday from the economic summit meeting in Tokyo that President Ronald Reagan had decided on a June 30 deadline, State and Treasury Department officials said that the future of the companies was still under discussion. The officials said they were not aware that any decision had been made or that the United States had promised its West European allies that the companies would be given a deadline for leaving Libya.

In Tokyo, however, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said the oil companies would have to pull out "shortly" as proof that the administration is serious about economic sanctions against the government of Colonel Moammar Qadhafi. Mr. Reagan has been embarrassed by charges that the United States wants the Europeans to take economic action against Libya while permitting American companies to remain there.

Some reports from Tokyo also quoted unnamed administration officials as saying that the five companies — Occidental Petroleum Corp., Marathon Oil Co., Conoco Inc., Amerada Hess Corp. and W.R. Grace & Co. — would have to withdraw by the end of June. June 30 is the expiration date of special licenses under which the companies were allowed to keep operating after Mr. Reagan set a trade embargo against Libya in January.

The five corporations, which account for roughly half of Libya's daily export of crude oil, were given the extension after arguing that an abrupt departure would have given Colonel Qadhafi a "windfall" gift.

## U.S. Paper Prints in Europe

ZURICH — USA Today, the daily newspaper sold across the United States, began printing its international edition in Switzerland on Tuesday for distribution in Europe and the Middle East.

of installations and equipment. The extension was supposed to give them time to arrange sales of their assets to Libyan interests.

The five companies said Monday that they had heard nothing of administration plans except through press reports from Tokyo. However, spokesmen for Conoco and Marathon said these companies would obey an order to stop operating.

The other companies said they could not comment until they had a clearer idea of administration intentions and the legal and financial ramifications.

## Tax Break Ended

The Senate Finance Committee voted Monday night to deny a major tax benefit to Americans who continue working in Libya in defiance of Mr. Reagan's order. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The tax-overhaul bill amendment would rescind the workers' eligibility to have up to \$80,000 of annual earnings exempted from federal income taxes. The exemption, in effect for several years, is designed to make U.S. companies more competitive abroad.

# Israel Signs Accord on SDI, Is 3d U.S. Ally to Participate

WASHINGTON — Israel joined Britain and West Germany on Tuesday as the third U.S. ally to take part in President Ronald Reagan's space-based anti-missile defense program.

The U.S. Defense Department announced that a memorandum of understanding between Tel Aviv and Washington was signed Tuesday at the Pentagon by the Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, and the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger.

Under previously signed memorandums, British and West German companies are already competing with American companies for research contracts in the multi-billion-dollar U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, often called Star Wars.

SDI is aimed at developing lasers, rail guns and other space-based weapons to destroy attacking nuclear missiles and warheads in flight. The United States also has been courting Japan and Italy, which have expressed strong interest in SDI and the offshoots that high-technology research might provide in commercial fields.

Israeli officials said Tuesday that they were especially interested in any side benefits that could help them bolster their own defenses against aircraft and other conventional weapons.

On March 27, Mr. Weinberger and the West German economics minister, Martin Bangemann, signed an SDI cooperation agreement at the Pentagon after months of negotiations.

Last December, Mr. Weinberger and Michael Heseltine, then the British defense minister, signed a 12-page memorandum of understanding on SDI despite a U.S. refusal to guarantee British companies a concrete percentage of available research contracts.

## Countermeasures Proposed

The Soviet Union has proposed a series of countermeasures to SDI, including more missiles or warheads to overwhelm American space-based weapons and ensure "unacceptable damage" in retaliation for any attack, United Press International reported from Moscow.

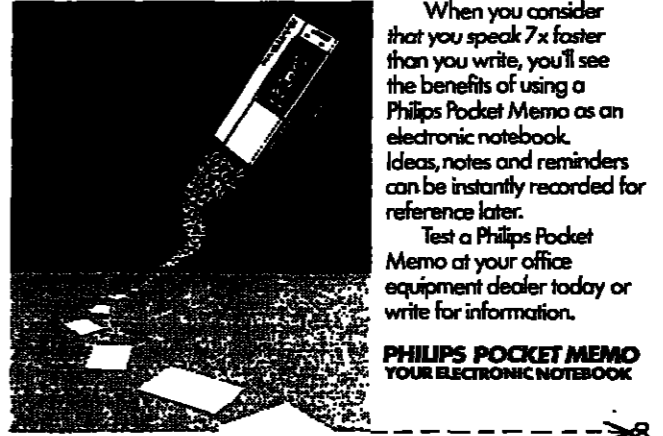
The official Novosti press agency said Soviet scientists, led by the director of the Space Research Institute, Roald Z. Sagdeyev, have concluded that proposed U.S. construction of an anti-ballistic missile system would free Moscow of current treaty restrictions.

The agency's list of countermeasures published Monday concentrated on increased numbers of existing weapons and said the Kremlin would not necessarily follow the U.S. lead in developing space-based weapons.

The Kremlin has accused Washington of planning to use the anti-missile weapons to protect the United States while launching a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

Novosti said the ending of restrictions under the unratified second strategic arms limitation treaty would give Moscow "broader opportunities to use its intercontinental ballistic missiles in massive retaliation."

## PHILIPS POCKET MEMO YOUR ELECTRONIC NOTEBOOK



When you consider that you speak 7x faster than you write, you'll see the benefits of using a Philips Pocket Memo as an electronic notebook. Ideas, notes and reminders can be instantly recorded for reference later. Test a Philips Pocket Memo at your office equipment dealer today or write for information. PHILIPS POCKET MEMO YOUR ELECTRONIC NOTEBOOK



### WHEN YOU WANT TO OPEN THE RIGHT DOORS IN CHINA, REMEMBER THAT OURS HAVEN'T CLOSED SINCE 1858.

Nearly 130 years ago, we opened a branch in Shanghai, to serve trade between China and the rest of the world.

Long before any other Western banks opened branches, it had become so well-established that the Chinese gave it a name in their own language.

(Even today in Shanghai, many people will be able to help you if you ask for directions to "Makalee.")

Perhaps even more remarkably, it has provided an uninterrupted service ever since it began.

Today, it has been joined by offices in Beijing, Xiamen, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

Which suggests that when you need information and expert services to help you seize the burgeoning opportunities for business with today's China, Standard Chartered is the bank you should talk to first.

It also says a good deal about the depth of our involvement in the countries where we work all over the world.

In China as in over 60 countries worldwide, Standard Chartered can offer you all the local knowledge, contacts and services to help you do better business.

Put us to the test. Bring your toughest problems to your nearest branch.

You'll find an ever-open door.

## Standard Chartered

STRENGTH IN DEPTH ACROSS THE WORLD.

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, HEAD OFFICE: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON EC2N 4AE.

In London there's a friendly hotel. You'll call it your club.

## THE PORTMAN INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTEL

THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL®  
INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

22 Portman Square, 4411 486-5844, Telex: 261526  
For reservations call: Amsterdam: (020) 26 30 21, Brussels: (02) 751-87-27  
Frankfurt: (069) 27 100620, Milan: (02) 8272 62, Paris: (01) 47 42 47 42 or call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office or your travel agent.

01035



INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

U.S. Must Help Foster Democracy in Korea

By Kim Dae Jung

SEOUL — Secretary of State George P. Shultz will arrive in South Korea today for a visit...

are played up in the press. A false impression is thus given to the Korean people that the U.S. government and Americans in general support and tolerate the Chun government...

Mr. Shultz's visit will give South Koreans a chance to judge if U.S. policy toward Seoul has changed from being one seen as tacitly supporting the Chun regime.

students and industrial workers. I am constantly under surveillance; my phone conversations are tapped and my mail is censored before reaching me...

Disappointing Tokyo Talks

The latest seven-nation summit meeting at Tokyo should not be sold short, even if it achieved little on the economic side...

Nonetheless, the economic outcome was disappointing. The world outlook is at best acceptable, in no way dazzling...

There was sad lack of progress on the American, German and Japanese problems that hamper the economic growth needed to ease the world's difficulties...

Germany refuses to raise home demand, in a way commensurate with reduction of its vast foreign surplus...

growth above the longer-term cruising rate — which it must do to get massive unemployment down — it never will...

In America, the president shows no sign of reaching the compromise with Congress needed if the federal budget deficit is to be reduced without recourse to the Gramm-Rudman meat-ax...

Karl Marx put good questions but gave poor answers. The summit seems hardly to have put his questions...

The game was not lost at Tokyo. There was talk of beefing up the ailing process of economic coordination...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Mr. Gorbachev's Vietnam

Though he may fare better than his executed predecessors, Babrak Karmal has quit, for reasons of health, as leader of the Soviet-imposed regime of Afghanistan...

The Soviet army has occupied Afghanistan and battled a valiant resistance for five and a half years. Yet it seems no nearer to forming a viable and compliant Communist regime...

Some observers contend that Mikhail S. Gorbachev would withdraw the 120,000 Red Army troops if the United States and China withdraw all aid to the rebels...

a closing of the rebel supply line through Pakistan. But the Russians ask for an unreasonable respite of a year or two before they pull out from Afghanistan...

As time passes, so does hope for agreement. Having failed to move quickly to end his Vietnam, Mr. Gorbachev is fast acquiring responsibility for it...

The Soviet hope of quickly raising a loyal Afghan army was dashed long ago. Mr. Karmal failed under heavy Soviet pressure to coax non-Communist Afghans to join his regime...

—THE NEW YORK TIMES



Cassava: Poor Man's Cinderella?

By Jonathan Power

IBADAN, Nigeria — In all the debate over the last two years about African famine almost no one has mentioned the word "cassava"...

Under a democratic system, compromise is an essential political function and virtue. However, tyranny and democracy are absolute extremes...

The Korean people earnestly desire an end to the 25-year military rule. To this end, they believe that constitutional revision is necessary to enable them to pick their president by direct popular vote...

No one in Korea can expect a transfer of power with either an indirect presidential election system or the "cabinet responsibility" system...

Corazon Aquino could never have won the presidency of the Philippines from Ferdinand E. Marcos if she had had to face the same conditions that currently confront the political opposition party in Korea...

Mr. Chun has now offered a compromise in which the ruling party agrees to move up constitutional revision to before 1988 in return for opposition party concessions on the direct election system...

The democratic forces in Korea, which genuinely hope to return to the traditional friendly relationship with the United States, now look upon Mr. Shultz's visit with both high expectations and feelings of uneasiness...

The writer is a leader of the opposition in South Korea. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

Chernobyl and Shuttle: Lessons for East and West

By Boyce Rensberger

WASHINGTON — In just three months — from the Challenger spacecraft's explosion on Jan. 28 to the Chernobyl nuclear fire that started April 26 — the world's two superpowers have sustained disastrous failures in highly advanced technological systems...

Or is the near coincidence of the accidents and their prominence in the mass media leading people to exaggerate their portent in a world that accepts tens of thousands of deaths every year in automobile accidents?

Specialists in such questions — historians of science, analysts of technology policy and others — appear to have reached no consensus...

Mr. Mendelsohn said the examples of Challenger and Chernobyl "should give us real pause as to the degree to which we should rely on highly technical systems..."

George Washington University's Robert W. Rycroft, a specialist on technological risk assessment, said the disasters "show us that our technological optimism has come home to roost..."

Others draw a sharp distinction between the Soviet and American accidents, noting that the meltdown, in 1979, at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, would have posed a major radiation hazard to the world if the plant — like Chernobyl — had lacked a "containment" dome to trap the escaping radiation...

Mr. Kupperman attributed the greater concern for safety in America to a free press, which has publicized nuclear plant accidents and published demands for such precautions as containment domes...

Others noted that despite all the perceived disaster wrought by Challenger and Chernobyl, as well as a host of environmental toxins, life in the industrial world today is far safer and more healthful than in decades and centuries past...

The Chernobyl disaster may help us deal a bit more intelligently with the technology of nuclear war...

In the Soviet Union, the process of refinement has lagged behind American. Only in recent years have the Russians begun building containment structures over some of their nuclear power reactors...

Mr. Mendelsohn agreed with Mr. Kupperman that U.S. reactors probably have more safety features than Soviet reactors, "but I wouldn't for an instant sit back and feel comfortable. They can still go bad..."

Reagan Era Is Springtime for Ancients

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Credit Ronald Reagan for at least one great achievement. He has made this the Era of the Greaser...

The first president to celebrate his 75th birthday in the White House, Mr. Reagan evidently has exercised his executive privilege to take over his district, but his contemporaries are just catching their second wind in this springtime for the ancients...

It only adds spice to the mystery that the man who every day sets a new record for seniority in the presidency came to us from California, the most youth-conscious state...

Films, television and music videos excite the energy and the attractiveness and the sheer abandon of the Teen-and-Twenties generation. Hollywood somehow ignores the millions of retirees who have migrated to California's sunny climate...

senator, but Madonna is its symbol. Yet out of this curious culture came Ronald Reagan, ex-broadcaster, ex-actor, ex-television host, launching a third or fourth career as a politician more than halfway through his sixth decade...

What Mr. Reagan has done for the national psychology is what Roger Banister did for millers. When he broke the 4-minute barrier, others found they could do the same. He liberated them from the shackles of limited expectations...

If you look at the Reagan presidency as an exercise in mass-psychology, rather than a game of policy-making and implementation, you can see that what he's been about, right from the start...

That's what the rhetoric about contemporary heroes in the first inaugural was suggesting: it's why he put folk-heroes in the House gallery at his State of the Union address...

Chuck Painter, Rome.

Other Opinion

Deadlock Over Afghanistan

The opening of the seventh round of the United Nations-sponsored proximity talks between Pakistan and the Kabul regime in Geneva can be guaranteed to fuel speculation that peace might be at hand in Afghanistan...

Chernobyl: A Loss of Face

For the Soviet Union, until now the proud pioneer of nuclear engineering, the Chernobyl failure means a loss of face, not least in the Third World. The whole world must now realize what experts have known for a long time: The large-scale development of nuclear power in the Soviet Union, conducted with purely statistical considerations in mind regardless of such exotic things as the Soviet system as public opinion and ecological concerns...

Strong Words From Tokyo

Western world leaders had some strong words about terrorism at their summit meeting in Tokyo. If strong words were handouts, every terrorist in the world would be behind bars today...

FROM OUR MAY 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Just as Many American Tourists PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] "Those perspicacious persons who like to have 'original' views on all subjects have given publicity to the opinion that the Paris tourist season this year will suffer on account of the Coronation of George V in London..."

1936: U.S., France Sign Trade Treaty WASHINGTON — The United States and France signed a trade treaty here [on May 6], which it is believed will mark the beginning of a new era of development in the commercial relations between the two countries...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LETTER

Gorbachev's Silence

The Chernobyl disaster must be a blow to all you wearisome knee-jerk Soviet apologists out there. Now try to explain this one away. While nuclear clouds wind their way around Europe, Mikhail Gorbachev, by his deafening silence, is showing his true colors...



THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE: Leaders agree on need for cooperation but leave troublesome issues unresolved

Explosions Disrupt 17 Rail Stations In Tokyo

**TOKYO** — A string of noisy smoke bombs, possibly set off by radicals to disrupt the summit conference, exploded Tuesday in at least 17 railroad and subway stations. No injuries were reported, but about 350,000 commuters were delayed in getting to work.

A police spokesman said the crude bombs were "possibly the work of radicals" who had vowed to "crush" the gathering of seven industrial democracies.

One of the devices exploded near a kiosk in a subway station that is a five-minute walk from the Akasaka Palace, the main site for the summit gatherings. Another went off outside a hotel that is serving as headquarters for all of the delegations except that of the United States.

Several unexploded smoke bombs also reportedly were found, one of them in another station within sight of the palace.

The seven summit leaders gathered as scheduled for their last full session two hours after the blasts. The explosions embarrassed Japanese authorities by showing once more that the immense security surrounding the conference could be breached.

On Sunday, five hand-made rockets were fired toward the palace as opening ceremonies were taking place. They fell far from the building and caused no injuries or significant damage.

Responsibility for that attack was claimed by Chukaku-ha, or Middle Core Faction, the most active of Japan's radical leftist groups. The group has issued statements threatening to "crush" or "blow up" the international gathering, calling it an imperialist scheme to start world war.

Makoto Matsuo, a leader of the Chukaku-ha, told the Kyodo News Service that Tuesday's smoke-bomb attacks were not conducted by his group.

A police spokesman said the devices were fashioned from smoke bombs, firecrackers and timers, and concealed in trash cans and toilets.

The bombs, which exploded over a 32-minute period at the height of the morning rush hour, caused confusion in some stations and delayed commuters.

Officials suspended service for 50 minutes on a subway line serving Shinjuku, the world's busiest railroad station. On other lines, trains roared without stopping through stations where bombs had exploded.



Riot policemen stood guard Tuesday at the Yotsuya subway station in Tokyo after a series of explosions. At the Ikebukuro station, meanwhile, a smoke bomb was discovered in a box but policemen removed the device before it exploded.

SUMMIT: Joint Planning

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the economic and political discussions, sought to minimize the disagreements, as he called the annual gathering here a "smooth summit."

The Western leaders had rejected a similar U.S. appeal for agricultural talks at the Bonn summit last year, and Mr. Baker said that Mr. Reagan had decided to concentrate efforts this time "in a more productive way."

"The same objections that have been interposed in prior years were interposed this year, and quite frankly, we didn't think that it would be productive to go through the same experience that we went through in Bonn and end up in the same place," he said.

The annual meeting came to an end Tuesday night with a lavish formal dinner in the banquet hall at the Imperial Palace, where Emperor Hirohito greeted the visiting dignitaries.

Political concerns, along with an embarrassing but harmless attack using home-made rockets in which no injuries occurred, served to largely overshadow economic considerations at the 12th annual meeting of the leaders.

The economic statement said: "Large imbalances and other distortions are allowed to persist for too long, they will prevent an increasing trend to world economic growth and to the open multilateral trading system."

The leaders said the finance ministers from the seven nations, with the managing director of International Monetary Fund, would meet once a year to review each of their economic objectives and forecasts. In doing so, they would take into account such indicators as growth rates, inflation rates, interest rates, money supply, growth rates, trade balances and exchange rates of currencies.

According to the administration, the countries would call a special meeting when the indicators of any of the members departed sharply from the forecast and posed hazards that could ripple through the world economy.

In such a situation the country would be expected to take corrective action with such measures as changing its rates or raising its tax rates, money supply and selling currencies in the market to bring its own back into line.

"It is going to require and promote better international economic cooperation, better international coordination, and it is going to lead to a greater stability of exchange rates, we believe," Mr. Baker said.

Mr. Baker said that the leaders were not specifically advocating intervention and that other "fundamental" steps were to be taken first as corrective measures.

On agriculture, the leaders expressed concern that a "situation of global structural surplus" now exists, which they said " threatens the economic of certain developing countries and is likely to aggravate the risk of wider protectionist pressures."

MITTERRAND: Reconciled With U.S. Over Raid

*(Continued from Page 1)*

New York to mark the 100th anniversary of France's gift of the Statue of Liberty.

He promised Mr. Reagan that France would be "in the front rank" of the countries that stood by the United States in opposing terrorism.

He said France backed the mention of Libya in the summit leaders' anti-terrorism declaration on Monday.

"We don't want to declare an international anathema against Libya and the Libyan people," he said.

But he added that it was undeniable that a "good share of terrorism" had come from Libya.

Mr. Mitterrand said the mention of Libya was meant "to inform certain others that it would be wise for state powers to stay out of this minefield. It is a minefield for them too."

Other delegations said France had adopted a low profile on most issues, partly because of the delicate internal balance of the delegation between Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Chirac.

Mr. Mitterrand appeared irritated by repeated questions about his relations with Mr. Chirac, which he described as a "nonproblem."

In what some listeners took as a mild reproach to Mr. Chirac, he said it was wrong to talk of domestic politics when abroad.

■ **First Meetings Since Raid**  
*David Hoffman and John Burgess*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

*of The Washington Post reported from Tokyo:*

Mr. Reagan's meetings with the allied leaders here were the first since the U.S. bombing of Libya, which drew initial criticism from most of them.

But West German and French officials said Tuesday that the criticism appeared to have dissipated, and the three-day economic summit meeting concluded with the allied leaders publicly pledging support for the fight against terrorism.

Other allied leaders echoed Mr. Mitterrand's vows to resist terrorists and promised to support Mr. Reagan's campaign to isolate the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi.

Even Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, who has been reluctant to criticize Arab nations, said he had come to better understand the U.S. case against Libya.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, who took the lead in private summit sessions in arguing for a strong statement on terrorism that specifically identified Libya, said Tuesday that Libya was so clearly involved "in state-sponsored terrorism that it stood out above all others for the clarity of its intentions."

Although Mrs. Thatcher has suffered in opinion polls in Britain for allowing U.S. warplanes to use British bases for the raid against Libya, she showed no signs of softening her attitude toward Libya.

She said Colonel Qadhafi "pursues terrorism as the head of state of Libya as a political weapon, and that is a form of tyranny against innocent people that is totally unacceptable."

She added that the restrictive measures adopted by the seven summit leaders applied only toward Libya for the time being, but could be expanded if warranted.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, who had supported Mrs. Thatcher's push for a stronger summit statement, said Tuesday that the nations were seeking to "apply a full-court press against Libya."

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, which is Libya's biggest trading partner, expressed a desire for less political turbulence on the subject. "I hope that the climate will normalize, not escalate," he said.

■ **Libya Calls for 'Holy War'**

Libya called Tuesday for a jihad, or holy war, in response to the statement on terrorism issued at the Tokyo summit meeting, which it said reflected "fanatic ill-will against the Arab nation," *Resistors* reported from London.

"The oppressors have gone beyond all limits and the time has come for jihad and sacrifice," said JANA, the official Libyan news agency.

[The Soviet news agency Tass denounced the statement issued in Tokyo on Monday criticizing the Soviet Union over the nuclear accident at Chernobyl on April 25 as a "document clearly devoted to intensify anti-Soviet speculation, accusations and lies." The New York Times reported Monday from Moscow.]

DOUBTS: U.S. Hails Summit, but Effects Are Unclear

*(Continued from Page 1)*

sented a general prosperity linked to the drop in world oil prices, lower interest rates and reduced inflation.

A senior U.S. official said the summit meeting also went more smoothly because U.S.-French discussions were less acrimonious than usual. He attributed this in part to the desire of President Francois Mitterrand, a Socialist, to show that he could get along with his political rival, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, a conservative.

But administration officials were more restrained in their overall evaluation of Mr. Reagan's 13-day trip, the longest overseas journey of his presidency. The trip included two days in Honolulu and a three-day trip to Bali, Indonesia, where the president met with foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

The biggest controversy on Mr. Reagan's 22,000-mile (36,000-kilometer) trip involved the period preceding the summit conference, beginning with a speech he gave in Washington the day before his departure. In the address, he used the words "winds of freedom" eight times to describe his view that democracy is spreading throughout the world.

While in Hawaii, the president caused some consternation in the Philippines by telephoning Ferdinand E. Marcos, the deposed Philippine president.

The "winds of freedom" theme received more buffeting in Indonesia, where President Suharto drew attention to the lack of civil liberties in his country by refusing entry to two Australian broadcast correspondents traveling on the White House press plane.

They were denied admission because an Australian newspaper had

accused Mr. Suharto of favoring family members and business associates with lucrative government contracts. A correspondent for The New York Times was also denied admission.

"Indonesia was supposed to be a rest stop," one official said. "It didn't turn out that way."

But U.S. officials were pleasantly surprised by developments in Tokyo, where they believed that there was little chance of approval of a resolution on terrorism that identified Libya by name.

A 1984 London summit declaration, like the resolution approved in Tokyo, outlined a number of specific measures designed to cope with state-sponsored terrorism. And like many statements of the leaders in their 12 years of meetings, the 1984 resolution produced no tangible results.

U.S. officials are hoping it will be different this time.

Reagan Aide Errs in Fitting Titles to Names

*Agence France-Presse*

**TOKYO** — The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, has had some difficulties distinguishing the seven leaders and their foreign and finance ministers attending the economic summit meeting.

He twice erred in references to President Francois Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, and "promoted" the Japanese foreign minister, Shintaro Abe.

On Saturday, he referred to "Prime Minister Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Chirac," and at a briefing Tuesday again referred to Mr. Chirac as foreign minister.

On Monday, Mr. Speakes described Mr. Abe as prime minister — raising a few smiles among Japanese, since Mr. Abe is one of the three possible candidates to replace Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the summit host, whose second two-year term expires in November.

Genesis of Tokyo Statement on Terrorism

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
*New York Times Service*

**TOKYO** — The document on terrorism adopted Monday by the seven leading industrial democracies was the product of a long night of haggling over different drafts and a last-minute change by summit leaders that added a denunciation of Libya, diplomats said.

In the drafting sessions, the United States and Britain, each with its own documents, held out for condemnation of Libya, and Japan and France took a more measured view, the diplomats said.

The U.S. draft was put together aboard Air Force One on the flight to Tokyo from Bali after a long discussion in the presidential party. President Ronald Reagan handed the document Sunday to each of the six other leaders attending the summit meeting here, asking them to read it overnight.

The draft played a major role, U.S. officials contended, in persuading the conferees to adopt the kind of statement on terrorism that Mr. Reagan wanted.

From the American point of view, a key element was the statement's declaration that "terrorism has no justification." Some of the Europeans have long argued that terrorism could be combated effectively only by understanding that it arises from legitimate political grievances that can be dramatized in no other way.

"It is not difficult to stop terrorism," the U.S. document asserted. "Terrorism's strategy is to launch attack after attack; when such attacks yield only punishment, that strategy fails. And terrorism's policy is to create fear; when fear is replaced with courage, terrorism is finished."

In one of its bolder and more surprising passages, the paper conceded that one thing that might well motivate other countries to fight terrorism "is the need to do something so that the crazy Americans won't take matters into their own hands again."



Yasuhiro Nakasone Japan

all right, but not with very much force.

French officials denied they had tried to tone things down, but other Europeans said they had. The British were particularly displeased. A Downing Street official said the sheperds' document was "much too wet" — too limp and uncommitted — and blamed the U.S. negotiator, W. Allen Wallis, under secretary of state for economic affairs, for failing to take a firm enough line with the French.

The ranking White House official said, however, that Mr. Wallis was simply reflecting the approach the United States had decided upon well before the summit meeting. The State Department man, the official said, was "just being careful, trying to get the best he could without banging heads."



Bettino Craxi Italy

At dinner Sunday, the seven leaders spent an hour discussing terrorism, with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arguing for what one Briton called a "severe" approach.

Mrs. Thatcher, who has been under attack at home for having permitted U.S. jets to take off from her country for the raids on Libya, clearly felt that she needed unanimity with her six colleagues to ease the isolation of her position as the only European leader who had backed Mr. Reagan's decision to bomb Libya.

When the dinner ended, the British, U.S., West German and Canadian delegations, at least, were all convinced that there was general agreement on a muscular approach.

But when the matter was passed to the "sheperds" — the aides who are charged with reaching a consensus on disputed questions that can then be presented to the leaders — the tone changed, according to several sources.

An American said that early Monday, as the aides argued the issue, "They fell under the influence of the French, and what they came up with condemned terrorism

points were about to end their two-hour discussion early Monday.

At that moment, the American reported, Sir Robert said, "I shall tell the prime minister of my disappointment."

The White House aide said Mr. Reagan had not been sure he could persuade his six colleagues to name Libya in the terrorism statement.

The draft produced by the sheperds did not mention Libya, and even though Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, praised it Monday and said Mr. Reagan considered it a "significant step forward," the president, Mrs. Thatcher, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada wanted something stronger.

So the summit session that was to have begun considering economic questions was delayed, and the leaders went to work on the draft, in the words of one participant, "like a board of editors."

Despite what officials of three countries described as ill-concealed French reluctance and Japanese worries, the group eventually decided to include Libya's name in the statement and to toughen the language in other ways.



Brian Mulroney Canada

Major Decisions Reached in Tokyo

*Reuters*

**TOKYO** — Key decisions taken at the Tokyo summit meeting:

International terrorism: A pledge to take action against countries sponsoring terrorism by refusing to sell them arms, limiting the size of their diplomatic missions, restricting travel by mission members and tightening immigration requirements for their citizens. Libya was specifically named. Agreement to step up the exchange of information on terrorism and to improve extradition procedures.

Nuclear safety: Condemnation

of the Soviet Union for delay in announcing the radiation leak after the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. A call for a new international accord requiring an exchange of information and swift notification in case of accidents.

Currency stability: Adoption of a U.S. plan to achieve stability through coordination of policies based on forecasts of such factors as inflation, interest rates and growth in gross national product — the total value of a nation's goods and services. Any action would focus on government economic po-

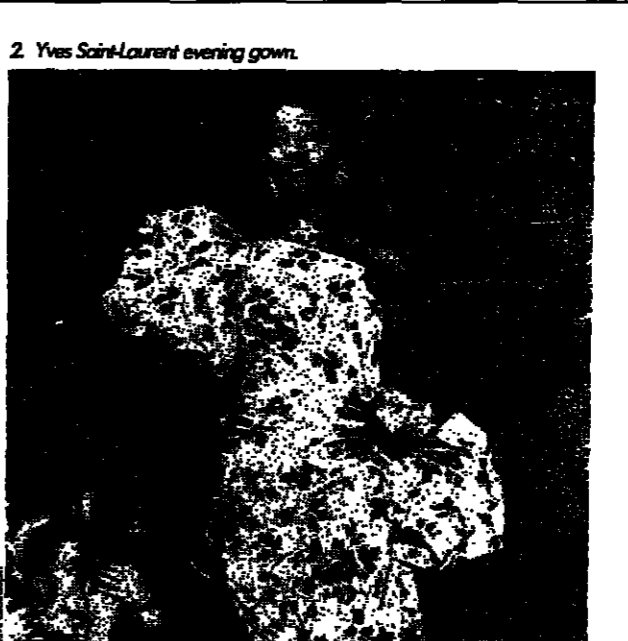
licy, but foreign-exchange intervention would continue if needed.

Group of Seven: Expansion of the Group of Five economic policy grouping to the Group of Seven when international monetary matters are discussed. In these instances, Italy and Canada would join the G-5 members, the United States, Britain, France, Japan and West Germany.

Farm surpluses: A call to reduce agricultural surpluses caused by such factors as subsidies and market changes through new policies and readjustments in production.



Jonathan Pryce as Sam in the film 'Brazil'.



Yves Saint-Laurent evening gown.

**2 for 1**

Double features. Get twice as much for your money. Take advantage of our special rates for new subscribers and we'll give you an extra month of Tribs free with a one-year subscription. Total savings: nearly 50% off the newsstand price in most European countries! Twice as many feature articles and lots, lots more in the International Herald Tribune, the global newspaper.

STO 32

**INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune**  
To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, av. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.  
Tel: (1)46 37 93 61. Telex: 612832.

Please enter my subscription for:

12 months (+2 months free)  6 months (+1 month free)  3 months (+2 weeks free)

My check is enclosed.  Please charge my credit card account.

Access  American Express  EuroCard  MasterCard  Visa  VISA

Country	Agency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria	A.S.	4,850	2,600	1,450
Belgium	B.F.	10,700	5,600	3,200
Denmark	D.N.	2,300	1,200	650
Finland	F.M.	1,650	850	450
France	F.F.	1,450	750	420
Germany	D.M.	350	200	120
Greece	G.S.	120	65	35
Great Britain	G.B.	20,000	11,000	6,000
Netherlands	N.L.	324	170	90
Ireland	I.R.	145	75	40
Italy	I.L.	350,000	190,000	105,000
Japan	J.P.	10,700	5,600	3,200
Norway	N.S.	1,450	750	420
Portugal	P.L.	19,000	10,000	5,700
Spain	S.P.	26,500	14,000	8,000
Sweden	S.S.	1,700	850	500
Switzerland	S.F.	400	220	120
Rest of Europe, North Africa, Iceland, French Africa, Middle East		5	300	150
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia		5	300	150

Card account number \_\_\_\_\_ Card expiry date \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City/Country \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel/Telex \_\_\_\_\_

\* Postal subscriptions in these countries do not arrive on the day of issue.  
□ Please check these for information on hand delivery rates and fill in your address above.

7-5-86



ARTS / LEISURE

For Merrill, It's Hearth Vs. Songs

By Michael Zwerin
PARIS — Helen Merrill does not like to leave her own environment, her own chairs and lamps, her own hearth. "I like to know where to find my hair dryer," she said in a dim, anonymous hotel lobby after a concert that had concluded with three encores.



Singer Helen Merrill: "I've always been a square."

She has spent most of her adult life trying to decide whether her hearth and belongings were more important than singing songs. Recent headlines hint both at her talent and at the pain that seems to have gone along with either catering to or ignoring it. "Helen Merrill Seeks Success After 30 Years of Problems" (Billboard); "Helen Merrill, 50s Jazz Singer, Creates '80s Star' (The New York Times); "No Tears, No Goodbyes, Just Straight Ahead" (Cash Box).

Bill Evans, then little known, to accompany her. She sang with Earl Hines's band. She was still in her 20s and her promise was enormous. While in her teens, she had married a clarinetist and had a son (she has two grandchildren now). When the marriage broke up, she went to Europe with her young child. She worked some of the best clubs and hotels, mostly in France and Italy. She gathered a following. But New York was the capital, and she went back for another try. It was now the 1960s and rock was king. She tried, but had "some bad management and some very bad contracts."

After some work in Japan, she decided to move there. She lived in Japan for five years, learned the language, released records, became a star there. Then she married an American journalist. In 1977, after her husband was transferred to the United States, John Lewis of the Modern Jazz Quartet encouraged her to produce her own album. It won a Grammy nomination. In New York, she took stock. Her son was grown. She could no longer explain the neglect of her

talent. When she heard how Linda Ronstadt copied her phrasing and inflection and saw how popular that sound could be, she decided the hearth and belongings were not for now. George Avakian — who had produced Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong and others for RCA and Columbia — left retirement to manage her career. In the 1980s she began to work better rooms. Like the Carlyle and Carlos I in New York. Some of her 25 albums began to be repackaged. A New York Times critic, Robert Palmer, put her "in a league with Ella Fitzgerald and Sarah Vaughan." Peter Keepnews described her in the New York Post as "a master of understatement and restraint." Mike Hennessey said in a review for Jazz Times of her 1985 album, "No Tears, No Goodbyes," a duo with the British pianist Gordon Beck on the French label Owl: "This will undoubtedly be one of my top albums of the year."

'Wonderful Town' Revival Is Perfect Gem

By Sheridan Morley
THIS is promising or, in some cases, proving to be a rich, rare, remarkable year in the English regional theater for the rediscovery of long-lost American musical classics. "Carson Jones" at Sheffield, "Pajama Game" at Leicester, "Annie Get Your Gun" and "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum" at Chichester, "Pacific Overtures" at Manchester, "Porgy and Bess" at Glyndebourne and, the best I have seen thus far, a new production at the Palace Theatre, Watford, of Leonard Bernstein's "Wonderful Town."

This is undoubtedly the most confidently and brilliantly staged English revival of a Broadway masterpiece since the national production "Guys and Dolls" almost five years ago. The two productions share more than the best choreographer in the land, David Toguri; both are derived from short stories (as were "South Pacific" and "Pal Joey") and both are at least in part concerned with New York nightclub life in the 1930s. That apart, the fascination of "Wonderful Town" now is how well it works after being mothballed for more than 30 years.

Written and first staged in 1953, three years before "West Side Story," it contains a little known Bernstein score of infinite delight and lyrics by Betty Comden and Adolph Green that continue, in the opening "Christopher Street," the love affair with New York that all three writers started a decade earlier in "On the Town." This one in fact has its source even farther back, in the prewar nightclub where Comden and Green first worked in Greenwich Village with Judy Holliday as The Revuers; it is affectionately satirized as the Village Vortex in "Wonderful Town."

It is with a celebration of Greenwich Village life in the 1930s that managed, like Sondheim's "Company" two decades later, to sing all that needed to be said about life amid the skyscrapers as the two girls go from cold-water flats to

THE BRITISH STAGE

prison cells on their way down the ladders of journalism and show business. Martin Connor's Watford production establishes Maureen Lipman as a musical star in that acid and curiously un-English tradition of Rosalind Russell and Elaine Stritch, ladies who when they wept, wept tears of dry Martini, and who when they ventured a high kick made sure it was close to the groin of some unfortunate male bystander. Lipman's Ruth may turn out to be the musical performance even of this big-band year, and she gets superb support from Emily Morgan as the more winsome sister, Eileen, and Ray Lonnán as the magazine editor who in "Quiet Girl" has one of the most haunting love songs Bernstein has written.

Some measure of the extent to which the American musical has collapsed in the three decades since "Wonderful Town" can be found at the Lyric Hammersmith Studio: "Angry Housewives" by A. M. Collins and Chad Heery is a witless, plotless, aimless show from which several of the actresses playing the housewives of the title seem understandably to have departed during rehearsals. Those who are left enact the production with that air of grim determination by which English

players occasionally signal to their audiences that we are all in this together and had better make the best of it.

One or two of the numbers might have worked very well if anyone had bothered to build a book or a production around them, but the idea of four Middle-American housewives deciding to form a punk band is not enough to see us through two hours of truly stunning dramatic inadequacy.

"The Wow Show" at Wyndham's also needs some explaining at a time when good plays are lined up on the roads outside London in search of West End homes. Billed as alternative comedy, presumably in the sense of an alternative to having a good laugh, this underwritten and undirected shambles consists of six men performing random verse sketches of the kind that occasionally turn up very late at night on minority television channels.

One or two moments, notably a funeral at which the chief mourner arrives in a grass skirt to answer questions about Barbados, suggested that if the performers got together with several writers and maybe a designer and a scenic artist they might have the beginnings of a show for which they would be justified in charging Wyndham's prices. They could also use a director and a sense of theater, but let's not hope for too much all at once. Adequacy would, here too, be a good start.

"HMS Pinafore" at the Old Vic, while not entirely comparable to the recent joyous Broadway revitalization of "Pirates of Penzance," yet manages an endearing kind of Gilbert and Sullivan salute while standing dangerously on the borderlines of parody. Alan Devlin, who famously quit the production during its first act one night in Dublin, is now kind enough to stay with us right through to the end of his portrayal of Sir Joseph Porter. He and Michelle Todd (as Josephine) and Paul Bentley (as a wonderfully camp Captain Corcoran) do an enchantingly funny "Why and Where?" trio. Mavis Ascott's choreography is a constant joy. Though D'Oyly Carte purists may object, the rest of us have a "Pinafore" of considerable delight.

Bernstein Festival: Attempt to Summarize a Protean Career

By David Stevens
LONDON — The Bernstein Festival organized by the London Symphony Orchestra and the Barbican Centre is an attempt to take a comprehensive view of the protean career of one of the United States' and the musical world's, natural resources. Inevitably there are some holes in the series of events that runs through Sunday, but Leonard Bernstein's career — as composer, conductor, pianist, teacher, author, popularizer — is not easy to summarize.

He is here in the flesh, working with the artists behind the scenes and conducting two concertos, one of them a royal gala, as well as on film and in video reruns (about 25 hours of his various television appearances). Just before each concert he emerges from backstage and heads for his seat, like the champ

on his way to the ring, hands clasped above his head in a gesture of encouragement as he passes the boys in the band. The heart of the festival is, as it should be, Bernstein the exuberantly eclectic composer and the musical roads that lead to him. John Mauceri, the festival's music director, has just opened a wide range of Bernstein's music with that of composers he has admired and championed and from whom he has drawn musical sustenance. If Bernstein sometimes seems to have spread himself thin or taken too many detours, here he is the centerpiece of what amounts to a festival of 20th-century music, with an American accent. The range is from Mahler to Bizet, Stravinsky to Britten, Shostakovich, Copland to Britten, Stravinsky to Ives.

Joyce Castle tossed off the Old Lady's polyglot tango with comic aplomb, and Bonaventura Botone relished the nasty Governor's Schottische. Done this way, the suite almost makes a better case for "Candide" than the full-length staged version. The Richard Hickox Singers handled the choral duties for both Bizet and Bernstein splendidly, and even supplied the voices for minor solos in "Candide."

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
FINANCIAL COMPANY - subsidiary of International Bank in Switzerland offers Participation in industrial and real estate projects in Europe and United States. Minimum investment U.S. \$100,000. For more information, please write to cipher: E 18-115145, Publicitas, CH-1211 GENEVA 3.

Dining Out
PARIS 1st LA GAUDRIOLE
PARIS 6th LA ROTONDE
PARIS 16th PRUNIER TRAKTOR
PARIS 8th LE GRAND CHINOIS
PARIS 2nd LA FERME IRLANDAISE
PARIS 8th LE BISTRO D'HERBERT
PARIS 6th LE BLYBOS
PARIS 6th AUX DELICES DE CEYLAN
PARIS 6th LA MEDITERRANEE
PARIS 6th LE JOCKEY
PARIS 7th LE PROCOPÉ
PARIS 7th LA PETITE CHAISE

Turks Say Soviet Tried To Halt Nureyev Date
ANKARA — The Soviet Union tried to persuade Turkey not to allow a performance in Istanbul this week by the Soviet-born ballet dancer Rudolf Nureyev, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. Nureyev is directing and playing the male lead in an Istanbul State Opera and Ballet production of Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty," which opened Sunday.

Leonard Bernstein
stepped in for Tate on Friday, already well embarked on his career. But he was impressive in conducting, without scores and with plenty of nervous energy and professional assurance, the first symphonies of Bernstein and Mahler. Bernstein's "Jeremiah" symphony had its premiere a few weeks after that spectacular conducting debut, when he was 25. The voice is already personal and assured, but close to the roots that the composer Oliver Knussen cites in the program — the Mahler-Shostakovich symphonic tradition filtered through Stravinsky and Copland, and expressed through a breathtakingly personal and direct melodic gift.

DOONESBURY
MUSEUM ADMINISTRATOR BABS CRICKER TELLS CRIMINAL ABOUT THE BURGLARY NIGHTMARE THAT HAS LEFT MRS. REAGAN'S COAT IN THE WIND.

WE BELIEVE CONTAINERS BELONG IN YOUR INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO
PRIMARY PERIOD 5 YEARS INCREASE YOUR WORKING CAPITAL 100% GUARANTEED SECONDARY PERIOD 10 YEARS RECEIVE EARNINGS OF 280% ON CASH INVESTED PROJECTED TERMINATION PERIOD 15TH YEAR RETURN OF CASH INVESTED 100% GUARANTEED
To: Trans Container Marketing AG Gellertstrasse 18, CH-4052 Basel, Switzerland. Please send me full details without obligation. NAME: BLOCK CAPITALS ADDRESS: TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE: INT 16

LA ROTONDE
LA GAUDRIOLE
PRUNIER TRAKTOR
LE GRAND CHINOIS
LA FERME IRLANDAISE
LE BISTRO D'HERBERT
LE BLYBOS
AUX DELICES DE CEYLAN
LA MEDITERRANEE
LE JOCKEY
LE PROCOPÉ
LA PETITE CHAISE

In Frankfurt stay where the business world stays. At the great hotel they know best. HOTEL FRANKFURT INTERCONTINENTAL
THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL® INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS
Wilhelm-Leuschner-Strasse 43, 49 (69) 230561, Telex: 0412639
For reservations call: Amsterdam: (020) 26.20.21, Brussels: (02) 751-87-22, London: (01) 491-7181, Milan: (02) 872-62, Paris: (01) 47-42-07-92 or call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office or your travel agent.

Hong Kong Office Inc.
Mail, Telex & Fax forwarded plus.



**NCR**  
introduces  
a number of  
innovations.

**The  
9800.**



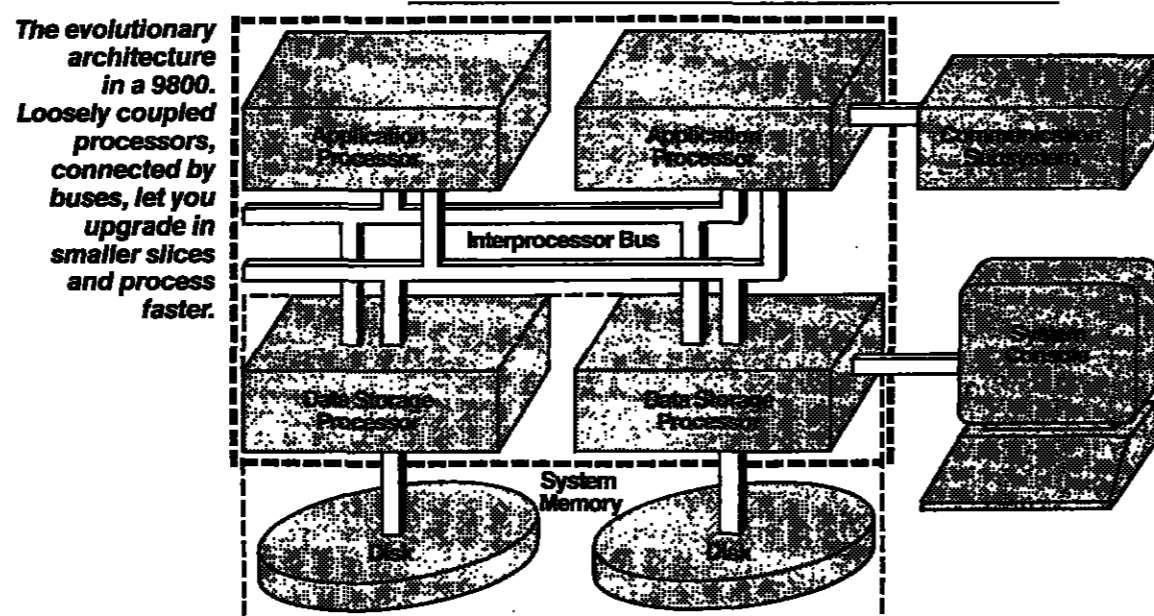
# The evolution of the mainframe.

You have probably heard a lot about the computer revolution.

But revolution isn't the best way for a computer to change.

Evolution is. And the new NCR 9800 is a perfect example.

## HOW TO BUILD AN EVOLUTION.



The secret is architecture.

Inside the 9800, we loosely couple powerful application processors (these do the work), with data storage processors (these manage the work flow).

What does this mean to you?

Say your business, like most, processes its transactions in peaks and spurts. A 9800 can handle your workload better and ensure quicker response than a conventional mainframe of comparable power.

You see, we developed a special "system memory" for your most frequently used files. And all the processors can share these files. Automatically. What's more, the processors team up—again, automatically—during these peaks, so the system has the agility to process increased workloads, whenever they occur.

Sounds simple, but conventional mainframes can't do it unless someone writes complicated application software.

With a 9800, it's part of the system.

So the computer is more efficient, more economical, and very flexible.

## HOW TO GROW A MAINFRAME.

The 9800 doesn't have to be upgraded in large pieces.

It grows gradually, just the way a business grows.

You start with the power you need, and

then you can expand in smaller increments than with conventional mainframes.

You can even add job-specific modules to handle specific functions.

## IT'S MORE FAULT-TOLERANT THAN YOU ARE.

Conventional fault-tolerant systems work one of two ways: Either by doing the work twice, which is unproductive, or by using a software solution that slows processing down.

We invented a more efficient system.

Set up a 9800 for fault-tolerance and, if a module fails, other modules take over while continuing to do their own jobs.

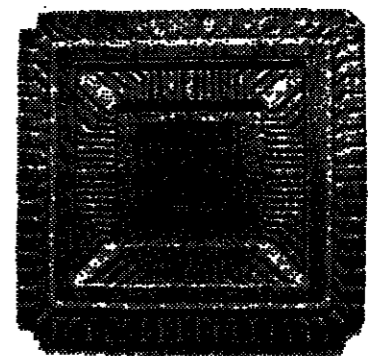
It'll run during a processor failure. Or a software failure.

It'll even run during routine maintenance or upgrading.

It's built with 32-bit VLSI technology that has fewer components than conventional technology.

So, the chance of a failure inside the 9800 is very slim.

Because if something isn't there, it can't break.



## THE REST.

The 9800 was built to be an excellent on-line transaction processor and an excellent general purpose processor.

So it can be tailored to do both jobs more economically than conventional mainframes.

It's also an open system.

And it uses SNA and X.25 communications, so it can work together with other computers you may already own.

It comes with popular software tools, like SQL and MANTIS™ and with C, COBOL, and BASIC languages.

And you have a choice of many ready-to-run solutions for business.

Now, do you read the industry press?

Well, according to them, you can buy a computer like the NCR 9800, with its advanced architecture, that'll be just as flexible and economical from another computer company.

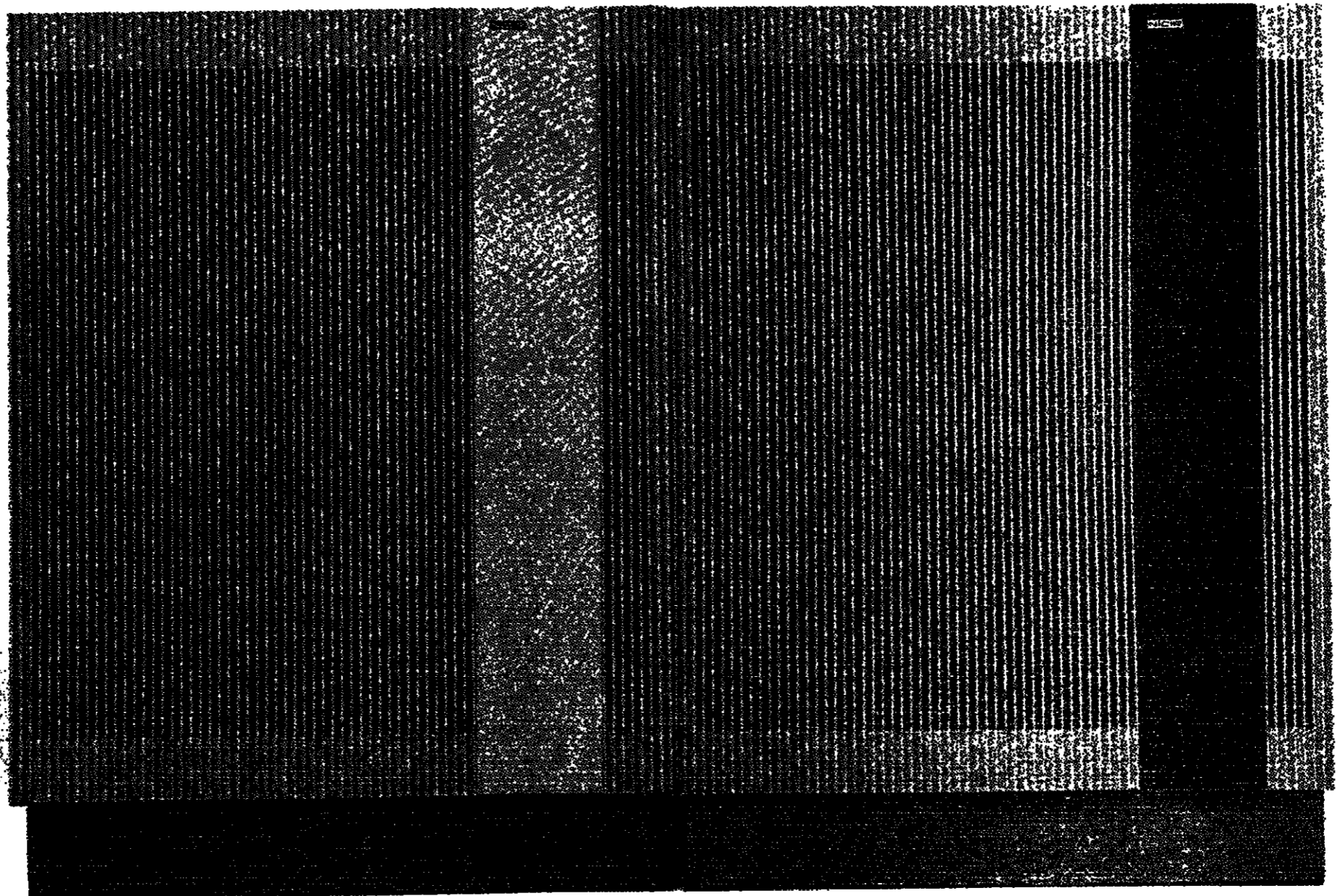
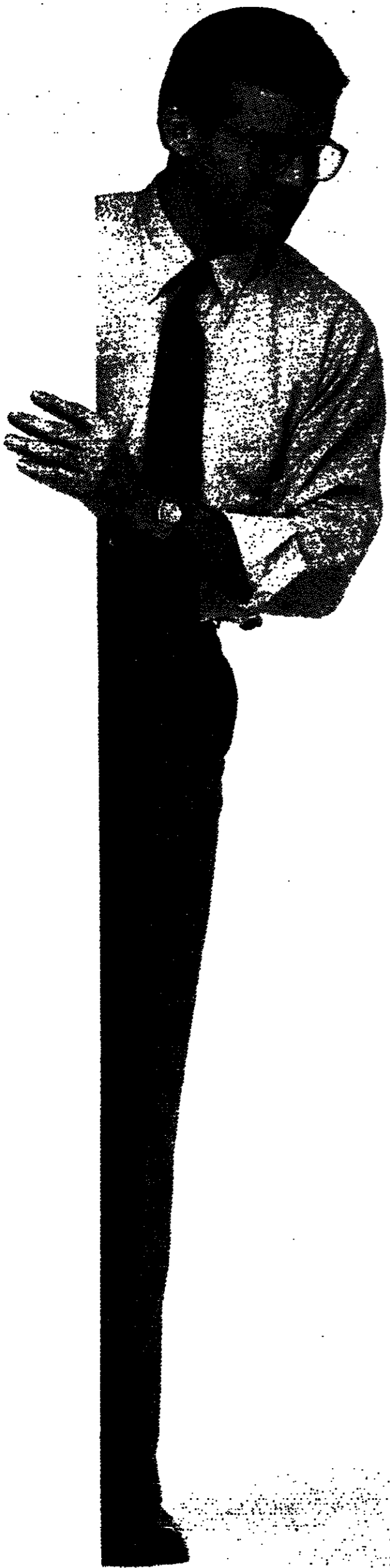
In about 1990.

For more information, contact your local NCR representative.

**NCR 9800. The evolution of the mainframe.**

**NCR**





010 35



NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Thursdays NYSE Closing logo and volume information.

AMEX Diaries table with columns for Adv. P.M., Unchanged, Total Issues, New Issues, Volume in Millions, Volume down.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Finance, Insurance, Bonds, Stocks.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bonds, Utilities, Industrials.

NYSE Diaries table with columns for Adv. P.M., Unchanged, Total Issues, New Issues, Volume in Millions, Volume down.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, Volume.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

AMEX Sales table with columns for 4 P.M. volume, Prev. 4 P.M. volume, Prev. close volume.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices and market data on the left side of the page.

Prices Finish Lower on NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished lower in moderate trading Tuesday as blue-chip issues trimmed some of Monday's gains. The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 5.83 points, to 1,787.95, after rising 19 points on Monday. Advancing issues edged out decliners 795-756.

Large table of stock prices and market data on the right side of the page.

(Continued on next left-hand page)



INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

If All Else Fails, Managers Are Turning to the Stars

By SHERRY BUCHANAN  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As risk-reward ratios, strategic planning and number-crunching fail to provide some companies with ways to increase productivity and profit, some executives are turning to the stars. Bernard Hervier, an engineer and a graduate of Ecole Polytechnique, France's equivalent of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, helps companies solve their internal and external communication problems by using the astrological concepts.

Getting its charts done costs a company 5,000 francs (about \$700) a day. Mr. Hervier, who spent five years as a plant manager, believes that having an astrological chart humanizes the company for its employees, who can identify with the signs of the zodiac.

"Astrology is a great new communicator," Mr. Hervier says. "People are always asking each other what their sign is."

According to Mr. Hervier's system, each corporate function corresponds to an astrological sign. Sales, for instance, corresponds to Scorpio. Salespeople have to have the same attributes as Scorpio have: to know how to seduce and convince in order to make the sale. Scorpio is also considered a highly sexed sign and sexual imagery is frequently used in sales language.

The managing director's function corresponds to Leo, the power broker sign, and the human-resources and personnel functions correspond to Cancer, a sign best known for its interest in people.

After spending time in the company, Mr. Hervier rates the 12 corporate functions correspond to the 12 signs of the zodiac on a scale of 0 to 4 according to how well the company is performing each function.

Xavier Lavelle, director of marketing for Nixdorf, France, the French subsidiary of the West German computer company, says: "It is a very harmonious system, the company no longer looks like a linear organizational chart but like a living entity."

Everything that is technical has shown limitations, one astrologer says.

IT IS ONLY RECENTLY that Mr. Hervier has started telling his clients that his management concepts are based on astrology. "It used to scare them away," he says.

A few years ago, he devised a marketing plan based on astrological concepts for Electricite de France, the public utility. EDF did not know at the time that the plan was inspired by astrology. The plan was intended to persuade small companies to invest in energy-saving technologies, with subsidies and technical assistance from EDF.

Mr. Hervier identified two types of companies EDF had to deal with. The first were in what he called a Taurus phase and were only interested in increasing profits. With them, EDF had to negotiate Scorpio-style: demonstrate the productivity increases that could be generated by energy-saving technologies and then tell them about the subsidies.

The second type were companies in a Capricorn phase that were thinking about changing their whole energy strategy. The marketing approach there was to present them with comparative energy costs. EDF said the marketing plan largely failed.

However, Mr. Hervier says that companies are increasingly interested by astrology. "Everything that is technical has shown limitations," he says.

He is currently developing a computerized astrological chart for recruitment purposes. Executive-recruiting companies reportedly hire astrologers for executive recruiting but are reluctant to admit it.

"People should be aware of what their birth date reveals," he says.

See STARS, Page 17

VW Sales Off 5% in Quarter

Car Maker Cites Weaker Dollar

By Warren Getler  
International Herald Tribune

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen reported Tuesday that its world group revenue declined nearly 5 percent in the first quarter, but said net profit for the period would be slightly above the 142 million Deutsche marks (\$65.2 million) posted a year earlier.

Separately, VW said that it earned 596 million DM in 1985, more than 2½ times greater than 1984's net income of 228 million DM. The automaker had reported earlier that 1985 earnings would come close to 600 million DM.

As reported, VW plans to double its dividend on 1985 results to 10 DM, from 5 DM.

Carl H. Hahn, VW's management board chairman, said at the company's annual news conference that world group sales fell to 12.8 billion DM in the first quarter from 13.4 billion a year earlier, reflecting the impact of a weaker dollar, stronger mark on price competitiveness. A weaker dollar makes foreign goods more expensive for American consumers.

VW has successfully pushed through price increases in North America to counter the effect of the lower dollar, and more raises are planned, Mr. Hahn said.

The decline in revenue for the quarter came on a 7-percent increase in worldwide deliveries, to 610,000 units. The company said that first-quarter unit sales in West Germany, VW's biggest market, rose 14.4 percent, to 189,000. Unit sales rose 6.8 percent in the rest of Europe and by 7.7 percent in the United States, VW said.

Mr. Hahn declined to provide specific profit figures for the first quarter, but he also backed away from forecasting profit for the full year, citing uncertainty about the future dollar/DM exchange rate.

Werner P. Schmidt, VW sales director, explained after the press conference that the profit rise in the first quarter was attributable to sales of higher priced models — including sporty versions of the Golf and the Audi Quattro — plus stronger sales growth in Europe, where profit margins are higher.

To counteract the softer dollar's depressing effect on sales and profits, particularly in the United States, which last year accounted for just under 10 percent of total unit sales, VW has been successful in pushing through price increases

See VW, Page 17

Morocco's Struggle Toward Solvency

Debtor Nation Is Test of Baker's Proposed Reform

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

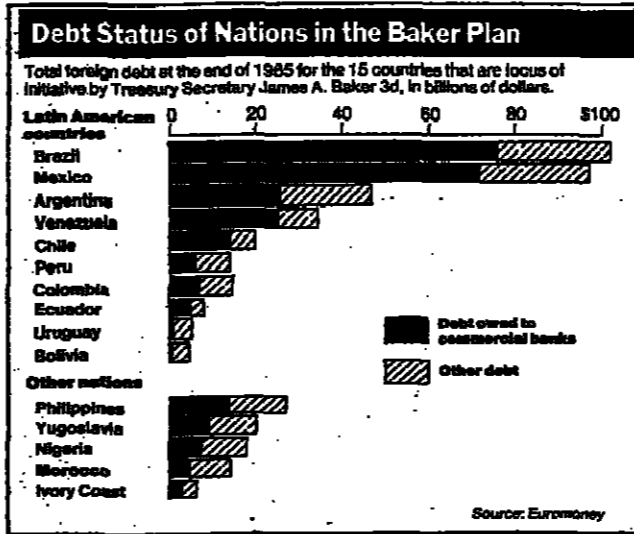
MEKNES, Morocco — Ahmed, a ragged youth who pushes a cement-filled wheelbarrow on a building site here, has never heard of James A. Baker 3d, but in his own way he is involved in a project symbolic of the U.S. Treasury secretary's proposed strategy for easing the debt burden of developing nations.

The Meknes building site, part of a World Bank project for replacing shantytown slum dwellings with modern apartment buildings, reflects the bank's belief that grinding poverty is itself an obstacle to economic development. But the project also illustrates Morocco's role as a test of changes like those urged by Mr. Baker.

For the past three years, Morocco, which is one of the world's most heavily indebted nations and is also fighting a costly war in the Western Sahara against Polisario insurgents, has been following a new strategy for easing its debt burden with support from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Instead of trying to increase export earnings by domestic belt-tightening alone — a strategy required by the IMF in other debtor nations — Morocco is also eliminating obstacles to economic efficiency that include the hopeless poverty of shantytown life, bloated government monopolies and an overvalued currency that discourages exports.

The object is to make the Moroccan economy more competitive, simultaneously increasing foreign sales, promoting faster economic growth at home and generating the



earnings needed to pay off its \$12 billion in debt.

What Morocco is doing is exactly what Mr. Baker suggested 14 other heavily indebted countries should do when he launched his debt initiative last September. If these countries followed Morocco's example, Mr. Baker promised them additional financial support from the World Bank and private banks while the reforms are being made.

"This is an outward-oriented adjustment plan that has taken Morocco further down the Baker road than many big debtors," said John D. Schilling, the World Bank officer with responsibility for Morocco.

"We'd already decided to carry out the Baker initiative before it was invented," said Morocco's economics minister, Moulay Zine Zaidi.

Until the late 1970s, Morocco, the world's largest phosphate exporter, was enjoying the benefits of the fivefold rise in the phosphate prices that came after the first oil-price shock. But when phosphate

prices collapsed, it was forced to borrow heavily to sustain an ambitious investment program and then hit by the second oil-price shock.

Since mid-1983, Morocco has been following an austerity program involving cuts in government spending and higher taxes. This has been accompanied by steps to rid its economy of bureaucratic shackles that are widespread throughout much of the developing world, even though this is frequently painful.

Like most developing countries, Morocco had kept its currency overvalued, which makes imported Western goods cheaper for the nation's middle class but hurts exports. At the World Bank's insistence, the dirham has been devalued substantially to lift exports. The rate is now about 9 dirhams to the dollar.

In addition, Morocco has abolished the inefficient government monopoly over agricultural exports, allowing private businesses to compete directly for sales abroad, and lifted import restrictions.

See MOROCCO, Page 17

Germany Posts Sharp Decline in Unemployment

Reuters

BONN — West Germany's unemployment rate fell to 9 percent of the work force, or 2.23 million, from 9.8 percent in March, when the Federal Labor Office said Tuesday.

The decline was the sharpest for any April since 1958, it said.

In a separate report, the Economics Ministry said that West German industrial production, seasonally adjusted, fell a provisional 0.3 percent in March after falling a downward revised 1.3 percent in February.

Heinrich Franke, president of the Labor Office, told a news conference that the April jobs figures reflected both a normal drop in unemployment caused by warmer weather and an increase in employment brought on by general economic recovery.

"The latest figures show a clear denial to those who paint a black picture of the jobs market," said Wolfgang Vogt, the Labor Ministry's state secretary. "The employment policies of the government are successful," he added.

But the opposition Social Democratic Party said unemployment in April this year was only slightly below a total of 2.30 million registered unemployed in April 1985. "The job outlook remains gloomy," it said.

The Economics Ministry said industrial output in March was up 2.2 percent from a year earlier, despite the month-to-month decline. A ministry statement described the March decline as "slight."

It said mining output rose 3 percent in March but that electricity and gas production fell by the same rate. Construction output was up 0.5 percent from February, when building activity was depressed by cold winter weather.

Production in February and March taken together was unchanged from January and December 1985, the ministry said.

The two-month figures were burdened by an 18-percent drop in construction output caused largely by February's severe weather, it said.

Manufacturing output rose 1 percent in February-March from the prior two months, while mining output increased by 5 percent and electricity and gas production by 3.5 percent, it said.

Foodstuffs and luxury goods fell 2 percent in the two-month period, while output of basic materials and producer goods fell 0.5 percent.

But capital-goods output rose 2 percent and consumer-goods production increased 3 percent in February and March against the previous two months, the ministry said.

Industrial production in February and March was up 1 percent from a year earlier, while manufacturing output was up 1½ percent, it said.

Makers of capital goods saw the largest increase in the two-month period, with a 4-percent rise. Production of consumer goods rose 2 percent against February and March 1985, it said.

Summit Pact Expected to Reduce Swings in Exchange Rates

By John M. Berry  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The agreement at the Tokyo summit meeting on a U.S. plan for closer economic ties with industrial nations should lead to smaller swings in exchange rates than those that have occurred in recent years.

A number of financial analysts suggested Monday that the agreement also could meet some short-term needs for many of the participants at the summit: the United States, Britain, Japan, West Germany, France, Canada and Italy.

With the agreement in hand, for instance, France might expect more support from the United States in its country's ef-

orts to keep the value of the yen from continuing to rise sharply, hurting Japanese exports.

It is likely that in exchange the Japanese agreed, at least implicitly, to seek to stimulate their domestic economy by lowering interest rates again, the analysts said. Both faster growth and lower interest rates should tend to weaken the yen, while the faster growth should lead to a reduction in the very large Japanese trade surplus.

The faster Japanese growth should also mean an increase in U.S. exports, which in turn would help reduce the large U.S. trade deficit. And the added U.S.

export sales would stimulate the U.S. economy.

There is an understanding that the governments involved do not want the value of the dollar to continue to decline sharply relative to the yen and the Deutsche mark.

If interest rates are cut again in Japan and West Germany, the Federal Reserve probably would feel it has more leeway to reduce U.S. interest rates, too. Federal Reserve officials, worried about the possible inflationary implications of a declining dollar, have been reluctant to push interest rates down, though they have allowed the rates they control directly to follow market-determined rates downward.

If financial market participants believe the dollar is not likely to fall significantly, foreign investors

would be encouraged to provide more capital to the United States to help finance the federal budget deficit and private investment. With more capital inflow, the Federal Reserve would have additional room to lower interest rates.

Despite an apparent emphasis on exchange-rate stability by U.S. officials describing the summit agreement, there was no indication of any intention to try to control day-to-day variations in exchange rates closely, or to set relatively narrow bands within which exchange rates could vary, as is the case for currencies that are part of the European Monetary System.

The U.S. plan embodied the recognition that no amount of direct intervention by governments in exchange markets was likely to pro-

vide a successful defense of any particular currency value if a country's basic economic policies were at odds with that rate.

A number of financial analysts suggested that the most important part of the new plan is a provision for regular assessment of the principal economic variables of the seven nations involved, with exchange rates being one variable on the list. Others include changes in the gross national product, which is a country's total output of goods and services, inflation, unemployment, interest rates, money supply growth and budget deficits.

"This will put peer pressure on all the countries to get all the variables right," said Robert Hormats, vice president for international finance at Goldman Sachs & Co.

NEWS ANALYSIS

When all the double counting and substitute financing is eliminated, the total net increase in financing amounted to \$25 billion. The total for the year — estimated at \$170 billion — was a modest 17-percent increase from 1984 and well short of the record set in 1981 when the international markets supplied \$190 billion of net bank and bond financing.

The froth is apparent in the bank market, where the BIS estimates that 55 percent of last year's gross international lending was to other banks. The bond market statistics are also exaggerated since almost a quarter of the gross volume was accounted for by issues to replace maturing or more expensive debt.

All these distortions are increasing. Interbank lending was 56 percent of the second-half total compared with 52 percent in the first half and 11 percent in the second half of 1984. Bond redemptions and repurchases equalled 25 percent of the second-half volume, up from 22 percent in the first half and 21 percent a year earlier.

The report also shows that the demarcation between bank and bond financing is becoming much less distinct than previously, with banks themselves purchasing bonds and other securities for their own account and issuing paper to underpin their international lending.

"It thus appears that the increasing overlaps between markets have reduced the significance which can be attributed to the movements in the unadjusted gross figures."

— Bank for International Settlements

1985's Record Lending Levels Were Overblown, BIS Reports

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The record-shattering level of activity established last year in the international credit and capital markets was mostly froth, data published Tuesday by the Bank for International Settlements show.

When all the double counting and substitute financing is eliminated, the total net increase in financing amounted to \$25 billion. The total for the year — estimated at \$170 billion — was a modest 17-percent increase from 1984 and well short of the record set in 1981 when the international markets supplied \$190 billion of net bank and bond financing.

The froth is apparent in the bank market, where the BIS estimates that 55 percent of last year's gross international lending was to other banks. The bond market statistics are also exaggerated since almost a quarter of the gross volume was accounted for by issues to replace maturing or more expensive debt.

All these distortions are increasing. Interbank lending was 56 percent of the second-half total compared with 52 percent in the first half and 11 percent in the second half of 1984. Bond redemptions and repurchases equalled 25 percent of the second-half volume, up from 22 percent in the first half and 21 percent a year earlier.

The report also shows that the demarcation between bank and bond financing is becoming much less distinct than previously, with banks themselves purchasing bonds and other securities for their own account and issuing paper to underpin their international lending.

"It thus appears that the increasing overlaps between markets have reduced the significance which can be attributed to the movements in the unadjusted gross figures."

— Bank for International Settlements

tracting the record volume of redemptions of \$21 billion in the second half — up 20 percent from the opening six months and almost double the pace of the year-earlier semiannual totals — net international bond financing in the second half amounted to only \$62 billion, down from the first-half record of \$63 billion.

Overall, however, the figures showed a "substantial acceleration in the estimated total of actual new international bank and bond financing between the first and second halves" of last year. \$70 billion in the first half and \$100 billion in the final period.

This was almost entirely accounted for by new issues of negotiable securities — including \$26.3 billion in note-issuance facilities, short-term Euronotes or commercial paper that may or may not be underwritten by banks.

Syndicated bank loans continued declining and amounted to only \$8.8 billion in the second half, down from \$12.4 billion in the opening six months of the year. New bank loans to non-OPEC developing countries increased \$3.2

bilions in the final quarter after declining \$2.3 billion in the previous three months.

Lending to Latin America increased \$1.8 billion, but this was the result of drawing on officially sponsored credit packages. For the year, new credits to Latin America totaled \$1.3 billion, down from \$5.7 billion in 1984.

In Asia, China was the largest net taker of new funds, borrowing \$800 million and reducing its debt by \$600 million. Loans to India and South Korea increased \$600 million each while loans to Malaysia fell \$700 million.

The Carlyle Hotel  
Madison Avenue  
at 78th Street  
New York 10021  
Cable The Carlyle New York  
International Telex 620682  
Telephone 212-744-1600  
A member of the Sharp Group since 1967

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	May 6
Australian dollar	1.3522
British pound	1.6322
Canadian dollar	1.3322
French franc	6.5596
German mark	1.3636
Italian lira	2.3363
Japanese yen	163.26
Swiss franc	1.4835
U.S. dollar	1.0000

Interest Rates

Interest Rates	May 6
3-month T-bill	7 1/4%
6-month T-bill	7 1/4%
1-year T-bill	7 1/4%
3-month Eurodollar	7 1/4%
6-month Eurodollar	7 1/4%
1-year Eurodollar	7 1/4%

Asia Pacific Growth Fund	Weekly net asset value on 2-5-1986 US \$22.14
Hong Kong	3420
Luxembourg	3125
Paris (12.5 mil)	3248
Zurich	3223
London	3125
New York	3223

Markets Closed	May 6
NYSE	100.00
AMEX	100.00
NASDAQ	100.00

Gold  
May 6  
London 376.50  
New York 376.50

ACTIBONDS INVESTMENT FUND S.A.  
Société Anonyme d'Investissement  
Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame  
R.C. Luxembourg n° B 20.081

ACTIBONDS INVESTMENT FUND S.A.  
Société Anonyme d'Investissement  
Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame  
R.C. Luxembourg n° B 20.081

CVC  
CVC MANAGEMENT S.A.  
Geneva

CORUM  
The Coin Watch.  
An exclusive creation of watchmaking art.  
CORUM  
SUISSE



U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

May 6

Grains

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes WHEAT (CBT), CORN (CBT), SOYBEANS (CBT).

Metals

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes COPPER (COMEX), ALUMINUM (COMEX), GOLD (COMEX).

Livestock

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes CATTLE (CME), FEEDER CATTLE (CME), HOGS (CME), PORK BELLIES (CME).

Currency Options

Table with columns: Philadelphia Exchange, Bid, Ask, Last, Pct. Last. Includes various currency options like Yen, Swiss Franc, etc.

Financial

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Last, Pct. Last. Includes US 100, US 200, US 300, etc.

US Treasuries

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Yield, Pct. Includes 3-month bill, 6-month bill, 1-year bill.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Yield, Pct. Includes various DM futures options.

Food

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes COFFEE (NYSC), SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT), etc.

Metals

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes COPPER (COMEX), ALUMINUM (COMEX), etc.

Livestock

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes CATTLE (CME), FEEDER CATTLE (CME), etc.

Currency Options

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Last, Pct. Last. Includes various currency options.

Financial

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Last, Pct. Last. Includes various financial instruments.

US Treasuries

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Yield, Pct. Includes various US treasuries.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Yield, Pct. Includes various DM futures options.

Commodity

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes CRUDE OIL (NYMEX), NATURAL GAS (NYMEX), etc.

Metals

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes COPPER (COMEX), ALUMINUM (COMEX), etc.

Livestock

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes CATTLE (CME), FEEDER CATTLE (CME), etc.

Currency Options

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Last, Pct. Last. Includes various currency options.

Financial

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Last, Pct. Last. Includes various financial instruments.

US Treasuries

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Yield, Pct. Includes various US treasuries.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Yield, Pct. Includes various DM futures options.

Tuesdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

May 6

Stocks

Table with columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock indices and individual stocks.

Commodity

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various commodity prices.

Livestock

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various livestock prices.

Currency Options

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Last, Pct. Last. Includes various currency options.

Financial

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Last, Pct. Last. Includes various financial instruments.

US Treasuries

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Yield, Pct. Includes various US treasuries.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Yield, Pct. Includes various DM futures options.

Stocks

Table with columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock indices and individual stocks.

Commodity

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various commodity prices.

Livestock

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various livestock prices.

Currency Options

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Last, Pct. Last. Includes various currency options.

Financial

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Last, Pct. Last. Includes various financial instruments.

US Treasuries

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Yield, Pct. Includes various US treasuries.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Yield, Pct. Includes various DM futures options.

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock indices and individual stocks.

Commodity

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various commodity prices.

Livestock

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various livestock prices.

Currency Options

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Last, Pct. Last. Includes various currency options.

Financial

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Last, Pct. Last. Includes various financial instruments.

US Treasuries

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Yield, Pct. Includes various US treasuries.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Yield, Pct. Includes various DM futures options.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Bid, Ask, Chg. Includes SUGAR, COFFEE, etc.

London Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Bid, Ask, Chg. Includes SUGAR, COFFEE, etc.

Asian Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Bid, Ask, Chg. Includes SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES, etc.

Cash Prices

Table with columns: Commodity and Unit, Bid, Ask, Previous, May 6. Includes various cash prices.

London Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Bid, Ask, Chg. Includes SUGAR, COFFEE, etc.

Asian Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Bid, Ask, Chg. Includes SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES, etc.

Cash Prices

Table with columns: Commodity and Unit, Bid, Ask, Previous, May 6. Includes various cash prices.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Per Annum, May 6. Includes various dividend-paying companies.

London Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Bid, Ask, Chg. Includes SUGAR, COFFEE, etc.

Asian Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Bid, Ask, Chg. Includes SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES, etc.

Cash Prices

Table with columns: Commodity and Unit, Bid, Ask, Previous, May 6. Includes various cash prices.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Per Annum, May 6. Includes various dividend-paying companies.

Cash Prices

Table with columns: Commodity and Unit, Bid, Ask, Previous, May 6. Includes various cash prices.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Per Annum, May 6. Includes various dividend-paying companies.

Stocks

Table with columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock indices and individual stocks.

Commodity

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various commodity prices.

Cash Prices

Table with columns: Commodity and Unit, Bid, Ask, Previous, May 6. Includes various cash prices.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Per Annum, May 6. Includes various dividend-paying companies.

Stocks

Table with columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock indices and individual stocks.

Commodity

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various commodity prices.

Australian Firm Buys 75% Stake in Deak & Co

NEW YORK — Deak & Co., which filed for bankruptcy protection in December 1984, on Tuesday...

Financial-Futures Mart Opens in Hong Kong

HONG KONG — Speculators in the Hong Kong stock market, Asia's largest after Tokyo, had their eyes on a new game Tuesday...

SEC Rejects Suspension of Oil-Accounting Rule

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has unanimously rejected a proposal to suspend its requirement that companies use the current market price to value their reserves in reports to shareholders.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Yield, Pct. Includes various DM futures options.

John Nichols



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bayer's Profit Dropped 1% in First Quarter

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany — Bayer AG reported Tuesday that world group pretax profit fell 1 percent in the first quarter to 810 Deutsche marks (\$370.7 million) from 820 million DM a year earlier.

Volume was 10.58 billion DM, down 12 percent from 12.04 billion a year before.

U.K. Clears Purchase Of JMB by Westpac

LONDON — Britain's trade and industry minister, Paul Channon, has decided to follow the recommendation of the director general of fair trading and will not refer the proposed acquisition by Westpac Banking Corp. of Johnson Matthey Bankers Ltd. to the British Monopolies and Mergers Commission, it was announced Tuesday.

COMPANY NOTES

Coloco Industries has agreed to purchase Selchow & Righter, one of the leading U.S. marketers of board games, for \$75 million.

Control Data Corp. said it had reached a definitive agreement to sell its Tickertron division to Allen & Co.

Cra Ltd., the Australian mining company, has incurred annual losses of 100 million dollars (\$73.5 million) in its lead and zinc production program.

GTE Telecast of the United States has been awarded a contract from the Swedish Telecommunications Administration to build an electronic mail system in Sweden.

Hamilton Co. has announced that salary freezes have been imposed and its work force reduced to cope with depressed market conditions that resulted in an 80-percent drop in first quarter earnings.

Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., a Boston-based insurer, said it had agreed in principle to acquire an 80-percent interest in Stein Roe & Farnham, a Chicago-based investment counseling and mutual fund management company.

BMW to Raise 555 Million DM Via Rights Offer

MUNICH — Bayerische Motoren Werke AG said Tuesday that it would raise nominal capital by 150 million Deutsche marks (\$69 million) through a one-for-four rights issue priced at 185 DM.

BMW said holders of the new nominal 50-DM shares created by the rights issue would be entitled to half the 1986 dividend payment.

BMW also said it would pay an unchanged 12.50-DM dividend on 1985 results.

Paris — ArianeSpace, the European space consortium, said Tuesday that it had signed a contract with Japan's Space Communications Corp. for the launching of two "Superbird" satellites in 1988.

Paris — ArianeSpace, the European space consortium, said Tuesday that it had signed a contract with Japan's Space Communications Corp. for the launching of two "Superbird" satellites in 1988.

Paris — ArianeSpace, the European space consortium, said Tuesday that it had signed a contract with Japan's Space Communications Corp. for the launching of two "Superbird" satellites in 1988.

Paris — ArianeSpace, the European space consortium, said Tuesday that it had signed a contract with Japan's Space Communications Corp. for the launching of two "Superbird" satellites in 1988.

Paris — ArianeSpace, the European space consortium, said Tuesday that it had signed a contract with Japan's Space Communications Corp. for the launching of two "Superbird" satellites in 1988.

Paris — ArianeSpace, the European space consortium, said Tuesday that it had signed a contract with Japan's Space Communications Corp. for the launching of two "Superbird" satellites in 1988.

Paris — ArianeSpace, the European space consortium, said Tuesday that it had signed a contract with Japan's Space Communications Corp. for the launching of two "Superbird" satellites in 1988.

Paris — ArianeSpace, the European space consortium, said Tuesday that it had signed a contract with Japan's Space Communications Corp. for the launching of two "Superbird" satellites in 1988.

Paris — ArianeSpace, the European space consortium, said Tuesday that it had signed a contract with Japan's Space Communications Corp. for the launching of two "Superbird" satellites in 1988.

CBS to Cut Costs, Jobs; Cites Reduced Revenue

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. has begun a major cost-reduction drive that will eliminate hundreds of jobs across the network's broadcast operations in the coming months, company officials said.

They said the cuts are a response to changes in the advertising marketplace that reduced network revenues last year.

The cutbacks, to be achieved through layoffs and attrition, are in addition to those made last year and are aimed at all operations within CBS Broadcast Group, which includes news, entertainment, radio, sports and the network's owned-and-operated stations.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

Farm Banks In U.S. Post Net Loss

NEW YORK — The Farm Credit System, the largest U.S. agricultural lender, had a first-quarter net loss of \$206 million, compared with a profit of \$118 million in the first quarter of 1985, FFCCB Funding Corp. said Tuesday.

Funding Corp., which raises money on behalf of the 37-bank system in the public credit markets, said nonaccruing loans continued to rise, totaling \$5.936 billion on March 31, compared with \$5.323 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to \$5.1 billion as of March 31 from \$4 billion at the end of 1985.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Citibank Makes Changes In Pacific Operations

LONDON — Citibank has announced a number of management changes in its Asia-Pacific operations.

The bank has appointed Carlos Palomares to head its individual banking business in the Philippines and Guam.

Palomares succeeds John Roche, who has been transferred to Paris, where he will supervise Citibank's consumer-banking business in France, including its finance company subsidiary, Fambank, and the recently acquired bank, Soficom.

In New Zealand, Citibank has named Samford L. Maier Jr. to succeed Alan Scott as country corporate officer.

Maier formerly was with the corporate bank in São Paulo.

Mr. Scott, who launched Citicorp in New Zealand six years ago, will move to Melbourne, where he will head a new business unit that will concentrate on developing Citibank's global private-banking business with individuals in Australia and New Zealand.

John Abbott has been named managing director of the Citicorp investment bank in New Zealand, responsible for merchant banking and capital-markets activities.

He was country corporate officer for Uruguay.

Citibank also said that John Carpenter had been named to the new post of regional director of technology and information services for Asia/Pacific.

He will be based in Hong Kong. Stuart Jones will succeed Mr. Carpenter as head of transactional-banking services in Sydney.

Standard Chartered Bank has named P. Burfoot general manager with responsibility for the Middle East and South Asia.

He will take over Aug. 1 from N.H. Green, who is retiring from the London-based bank at the end of July.

Singer & Friedlander has appointed Martin W. Schubert a non-executive director.

He is chairman of European Interamerican Finance Corp. of New York, partner of Singer & Friedlander Ltd. in a joint venture that arranges the exchange and sale of Third World debt and export trade finance.

Hertz Europe has appointed Joe Bournat director, management-information systems, for the Europe, Africa, Middle East division of the firm.

Salomon Names New Unit Head

LONDON — Salomon Brothers International in London has recruited a director of Commerzbank AG to head its new West German subsidiary.

The investment bank said that Peter Coyne will be joining its ranks on July 1 and that the new unit, to be based in Frankfurt, will be established in the second half of this year.

John Brim, managing director of Salomon Brothers International in London, said, "With the increasing pace of deregulation in German markets, we see the opening of a Frankfurt branch as essential."

UAL Inc. unit. He was director of European customer accounting and succeeds Jonathan Chapple, who left the car-rental concern.

Allied Dunbar Assurance has named Hugh Jenkins group investment director and a full-time member of the main board.

He will have overall charge of the investment management of Allied Dunbar's funds. Until January 1985, Mr. Jenkins was head of the National Coal Board Pension Fund, one of the largest such funds in Britain.

He left this post after 12 years to become a director of Heron International PLC and chief executive of its U.S. operations.

Biogen NV has elected Harold Burkle and Jeremy R. Knowles to its board of supervisory directors.

Mr. Knowles is Amory Houghton professor of chemistry and biochemistry at Harvard University.

Mr. Burkle, 65, was executive vice president of finance and planning at Allied-Signal Corp. He currently is a consultant to Allied-Signal and will become a managing director of a newly formed company, Henley Group, when its shares are distributed as a dividend by Allied-Signal to its shareholders.

Biogen develops pharmaceutical products through genetic engineering.



Van Gordon Sauter, president of CBS News.

given the reductions at Capital Cities ABC.

"Why run faster than somebody else, if presumably that other person is going to put out a competitive product?" Mr. MacDonald asked.

Van Gordon Sauter, president of CBS News, convened his management staff at a retreat last week to discuss ways to save money in the news division.

One executive, who asked that his name not be used, said "a logical choice" for elimination would be the late-night broadcast, "Nightwatch," a program that costs about \$7 million to produce but that generates only \$3 million in revenues.

Mr. Sauter noted that the news division eliminated 120 positions last fall, and said that the division was already lean. However, he added that "all areas are being looked at," including personnel.

Other areas likely to face job reductions include the publicity department, research and the program-practices department.

Total Says Profit, Volume Increased By 9% Last Year

PARIS — Cie. Francaise des Petroles, known as Total, said Tuesday that consolidated group net profit rose 9 percent in 1985 to 1.43 billion francs (\$205.2 million) from 1.31 billion francs in 1984.

Total, one of France's two major oil companies, said consolidated volume was 173.12 billion francs, up 9 percent from 158.78 billion in 1984.

Operating profit before depreciation and provisions was 7.52 billion francs, compared with 8.72 billion francs.

The results include an estimated extraordinary loss of 2 billion francs, against a gain of 1.4 billion the previous year, mainly a result of the effect on stocks of the dollar's fall last year.

A Total spokesman said profits of 1.3 billion francs had been registered in the first half of the year. Falling oil prices and a lower dollar began to have an impact on stocks only in the second half.

In 1986, Total said it would try to compensate for the erosion of profit through the lower dollar and oil prices mainly by increasing its market trading activities.

Advertisement for CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (CDRs) with details on share offerings and prices.

Advertisement for THORN EMI Plc (CDRs) with details on share offerings and prices.

Advertisement for BOND FUTURES & OPTIONS with details on trading and investment opportunities.

AUTOS TAX FREE

Advertisement for SHIPSIDE BUY YOUR NEXT CAR TAX FREE OR USE OUR BUY BACK PROGRAM.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Advertisement for TRANSCO THE LARGEST SHOWROOM AND STOCK IN EUROPE.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

Advertisement for HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL offering various travel services.

ESORTS & GUIDES

Large advertisement for ESCORTS & GUIDES listing various services and agencies.

Large advertisement for COMMERZBANK OVERSEAS FINANCE N.V. featuring U.S. \$100,000,000 7 1/2% Bonds of 1986/1993.



### Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices on the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect intra-trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0
100	95	ADP	1.20	4.8	18	100	95	+1	+1.0

#### INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 6 MAY 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some spot rates based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotation: (D) - daily; (W) - weekly; (M) - monthly; (Q) - quarterly; (Y) - yearly.

Fund Name	Net Asset Value	Fund Name	Net Asset Value
ALM Management	10.25	Global Fund	10.15
Amalgamated	9.80	Global Growth	10.30
Amersbach	10.10	Global Income	10.20
Amersbach	10.10	Global Income	10.20
Amersbach	10.10	Global Income	10.20
Amersbach	10.10	Global Income	10.20
Amersbach	10.10	Global Income	10.20
Amersbach	10.10	Global Income	10.20
Amersbach	10.10	Global Income	10.20
Amersbach	10.10	Global Income	10.20
Amersbach	10.10	Global Income	10.20

#### Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer	Rate	Term	Issuer	Rate	Term
Amalgamated	10.25	180 Days	Global Fund	10.15	180 Days
Amalgamated	10.25	180 Days	Global Fund	10.15	180 Days
Amalgamated	10.25	180 Days	Global Fund	10.15	180 Days
Amalgamated	10.25	180 Days	Global Fund	10.15	180 Days
Amalgamated	10.25	180 Days	Global Fund	10.15	180 Days
Amalgamated	10.25	180 Days	Global Fund	10.15	180 Days
Amalgamated	10.25	180 Days	Global Fund	10.15	180 Days
Amalgamated	10.25	180 Days	Global Fund	10.15	180 Days
Amalgamated	10.25	180 Days	Global Fund	10.15	180 Days
Amalgamated	10.25	180 Days	Global Fund	10.15	180 Days

#### REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

### "MINISTRE DE L'ECONOMIE NATIONALE"

#### (MINISTRY OF NATIONAL ECONOMICS)

Tunisian State envisages to develop Selkhor EL MELAH of ZARZIS (Governor of Medine) and for this purpose, makes a call for bid for the search of a technological, financial and commercial operator for the exploitation of mineral substances of this natural brines deposit (potassium, sodium, magnesium, chlorine, sulfate, bromine...).

The call for bid file can be drawn from the following address:  
S.D.I.C.S. - 13, rue Kharطوم - Tunis - TUNISIA  
Telephones: 892 698 - 891 - 246  
Telex: 14 676

against payment of an amount of 200 Tunisian Dinars per file.  
The remittance deadline of the offers will be fixed at 30th September 1986.

#### DEAN WITTER WORLD WIDE INVESTMENT TRUST S.A.

Société Anonyme d'Investissement

Registered Office: Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen.  
R. C. Luxembourg Section B n° 21325.

#### DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

The shareholders are hereby informed that the Annual General Meeting of April 25th, 1986 has approved the payment of a dividend of U.S.\$0.10 per share, to shares subscribed and in circulation on April 25th, 1986, payable on or after May 9th, 1986 against presentation of coupon no. 1. The shareholders can cash the dividend at following bank:

**BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.**  
27 avenue Montecarlo, LUXEMBOURG.

The Board of Directors.

*Joji Kaito*



THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar Bonds Edge Up as U.S. Auction Is Awaited

By Christopher Pizzeo

LONDON — Dollar sectors ended a touch firmer Tuesday after quiet trading. Most operators appeared to be unwilling to open positions before the U.S. Treasury's refunding auctions this week, dealers said.

over the weekend, retail clients would focus their attention on the Treasury auctions.

"If they [the auctions] go well, we could be in for another decent rally. But if the Japanese decide not to bid to any great extent the market may be in trouble," a dealer at a U.S. securities house said.

Among new-issue activity Tuesday, two floating-rate-note issuances were launched to good reception, while the expected Eurobonds for Standard Oil Co., the British Petroleum PLC unit, also emerged.

Azienda Nazionale Autonoma Delle Strade launched a \$110-million floating-rate-note issue paying 1/16 point over the six-month London interbank offered rate. The four-year issue was led by IBI International and ended on the mar-

ket over the par issue price, at 100.02.

Also launched was a \$100-million primary-capital perpetual floater for New Zealand Development Overseas Investments, guaranteed by the Development Finance Corp. It is callable after five years and was lead-managed by Merrill Lynch Capital Markets. On the market, it was quoted well in the 35-basis-point fees, at 99.95 bid.

In the dollar-straight sector, Standard Oil's issue, which had been expected, emerged as \$100 million in bonds paying 8 percent over 10 years and priced at 100.94.

Christiania Bank also launched a \$100-million bond issue paying 8 percent over 10 years. It was priced at 100% and lead-managed by Morgan Stanley International.

Sumitomo Special Metals tapped the equity-warrant sector with an \$80-million, five-year, bond issue. The par-priced bond has an indicated coupon of 2% percent and was lead-managed by Daiwa Europe Ltd. As with other recent equity warrants, it was trading well above par on the market at around 108 bid.

In the European currency unit sector, Citicorp issued a 50-million-ECU bond paying 7 percent and priced at par. The 7 1/2-year bond was quoted on the market at a discount of 1%.

Also launched during the day were a 17-billion-yen bond issue for Borg-Warner Acceptance Corp., a 150-million Australian dollar bond for IBM Australia and a \$30-million convertible bond for SCI Systems Inc.

VW: Revenues Drop

(Continued from first finance page)

on its top-selling models, the Golf, Jetta, and Audi luxury cars.

Mr. Hahn emphasized, however, that VW has no plans to increase output at its U.S. plant in Pennsylvania, which is outfitted to produce only the Golf. Although an increase in U.S. output would theoretically offset the dampening effect of the dollar exchange rate, company officials acknowledge that the Golf has been slow to catch on in the United States, partly out of American buyers' dislike of the car's hatch-back style.

For VW, shipping exports of its more expensive Jetta model to a receptive U.S. market makes more sense than trying to raise Golf production in the face of weak demand, company officials said.

VW hopes to sell more than 300,000 automobiles in the United States this year, up from 290,000 in 1985. Of last year's total, 210,000 were imported and the remainder locally produced.

World sales are expected to top 2.5 million units after 2.4 million in 1985, VW said.

Mr. Hahn said he expects to sign in the near future a final agreement with Spanish officials on the planned takeover of SEAT, the unprofitable Spanish automaker.

Mr. Hahn also indicated that the planned acquisition of a 5-percent stake in Italy's Olivetti SpA — with an option to increase that to 11 percent — was seen as more than simply a financial investment.

He hinted that the venture could lead to close cooperation between the two companies.

Lower Oil Prices to Cost China \$2 Billion in 1986

BEIJING — The fall in oil prices will cost China an estimated \$2 billion in export revenue this year, a government official said Tuesday.

The official told Reuters that the country's oil exports this year would not be much lower than the 30 million tons (about 225 million barrels) shipped in 1985. But customs figures show that oil exports in the first quarter fell to 5.8 million tons from 6.5 million in the same 1985 period.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Surges as Bonn Draws Line

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar turned sharply higher in Europe on Tuesday after West German officials warned at the Tokyo economic summit meeting that the U.S. currency had fallen far enough and that they might intervene to support it.

The advance ran out of steam in later trading in New York, however, and the dollar closed firmer but well off its day's highs in volatile trading there. Dealers said the pull-back reflected the market's conviction that the United States and some European countries want a further drop in the dollar.

"Nothing is changed in terms of bearish dollar sentiment," said Earl Johnson, chief currency trader for Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago.

In New York, the dollar closed at 165.80 yen, up slightly from 165.35 there on Monday, but well under the day's high of 168.10. It also rose to 2.1993 Deutsche marks from 2.1903 on Monday; to 1.8395 Swiss francs from 1.8315, and to 7.0080 French francs from 6.9750.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar surged 4 pfennigs, to 2.2208 DM at the afternoon fixing in Frankfurt, after the West German

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source: Reuters

reports from Tokyo, but later lost some ground as traders sought to assess the likely impact of the summit meeting.

The dollar rose above the 7-franc level at the afternoon fixing in Paris, to 7.0880, and gained nearly 24 lire in Milan, to be fixed at 1,523.50. It closed in Zurich at 1.8455 Swiss francs, up from 1.8243 there on Monday.

The dollar closed later in London at 2.2088 DM, up from 2.1960 at the opening, and at 166.35 yen, up from 165.80 at the opening but off the day's indicated high of 168.15. London currency markets were closed Monday for a holiday.

The British pound, meanwhile, continued on the sidelines, closing in London at \$1.5340 after opening at \$1.5395.

(Reuters, IFT)

MOROCCO: The Struggle Toward Solvency With Baker-Style Reforms

(Continued from first finance page) The first fruits of Morocco's economic shift are starting to appear. The deficit on its external payments dropped to \$950 million last year from \$1.9 billion in 1982 and is expected to be \$500 million to \$600 million this year. Economic growth has gone up from 2.4 percent to an estimated rate for this year of at least 4 percent. Last September, Morocco secured a new IMF loan and rescheduled its debt to foreign governments.

But if Morocco's experiment indicates the viability of the Baker proposals, it also suggests that the cure is necessarily slow and precarious.

The biggest immediate threat to the progress Morocco has made comes from the admission of Spain and Portugal to the European Community this year, which imperils Morocco's thriving fruit and vegetable exports to northern Europe.

"We're guaranteed our present outlets until 1990, but after that we face ruination if we don't get new concessions," Mr. Zahidi said, adding that Morocco had requested membership in the community because of this threat. The application has not received any formal response from the community's 12 members.

Western diplomats here are concerned that King Hassan, who will celebrate a quarter century on the throne this year, may take advantage of falling oil prices and other strokes of luck to relax the economic adjustment strategy. A vague pledge by the king last year to spend \$1 billion to re-equip the armed forces has also aroused fears that new aid money might be diverted to the Sahara conflict.

A crucial test will come when representatives of Morocco's 200 commercial bank creditors meet late this month or in early June in London to reschedule private debt falling due this year. The country is likely to request the new financing that Mr. Baker promised for countries cooperating with his adjustment plan.

"We certainly want more private money," said Mr. Zahidi, who plans to raise the country's growth rate above 4 percent.

Although Western banks have generally voiced support of the Baker initiative, they are proving slow to come up with their share of the new money promised. Last month, the IMF's managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, urged private banks to be more generous, telling them that "improved economic performance in debtor countries should be seen as partially depending on new lending and not a precondition for it."

"Morocco's improved enormously, but we're still worried about premature relaxation and we are not going to finance a war," said a European banker involved in the debt rescheduling.

STARS: Management Tool

(Continued from first finance page) because it is everywhere and people may be using it without telling you," says a Paris-based headhunter.

Some headhunters say they were disappointed with astrology and no longer use it. "Astrology doesn't help to select executives," says Thierry de Brem, an executive recruiter with Orade in Paris. "I stopped using it 10 years ago."

For most executives astrology may be too far out, but there is growing executive interest in the power of intuition.

"Society's current addiction to psychic advice is hardly what executives mean when they secretly admit to following hunches," writes Roy Rowan, author of The Intuitive Manager (Little, Brown, 1986.) "To the businessman or woman, words like 'precognitive' and 'psychic' smack of the occult. But suggest to this same sophisticated leader that he or she might indeed possess certain intuitive powers that could be of real assistance in generating ideas, choosing alternative courses of action and picking people and you'll elicit a rapid response."

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, org in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns: Company, 1985 Revenue, 1985 Profit, 1984 Revenue, 1984 Profit

Tuesday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. In The Associated Press

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Chg.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Chg.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Chg.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Chg.

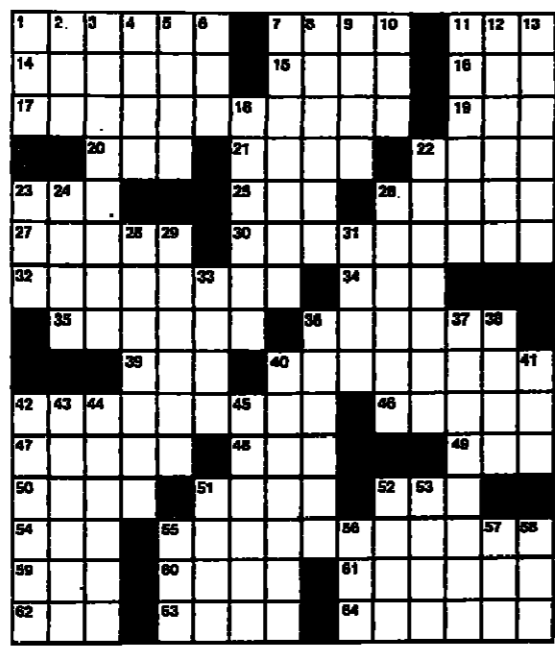
Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Chg.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Chg.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Chg.

Notes: Figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been made, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, all dividends are annual distributions based on the latest declaration.





**ACROSS**

1 Droopy-eared canine  
7 Jagger  
11 Caboose, e.g.  
14 "Softly, As You..." 1960 song  
15 Bruins' campus  
16 Something to assay  
17 Jukebox's predecessor  
19 Actress Ullmann  
20 Knockout-number  
21 "You Light Up My Life," 1977 pop song  
22 11 turus litrus blue  
23 Souvenir of Hilo  
24 Four-in-hand  
26 Consumer advocate  
27 Parallel to  
30 Beatles song: 1967  
32 Unstinting  
34 The whole shebang  
35 Declare with assurance  
36 Noisy folks  
38 A Turner  
40 Wrenches

**DOWN**

42 "Malaska..." was the first one  
46 Metee  
47 Humdingers  
48 Here, in Haiti  
49 Detroit labor letters  
50 Part of R.E.O.  
51 Daze  
52 Counterpart of Pac.  
54 100 cts.  
55 Montana, for one  
58 Rail, to Caesar  
60 Perry's creator  
61 Groom-to-be  
62 Pasha of the past  
63 He played Davy and Daniel  
64 With acidity

**ACROSS**

1 Place for coal  
2 Baba  
3 Distinct parts  
4 Behalf  
5 Uniform  
6 Baba  
7 Top's "bakery" products  
8 Tong wielders  
9 Saltate

**DOWN**

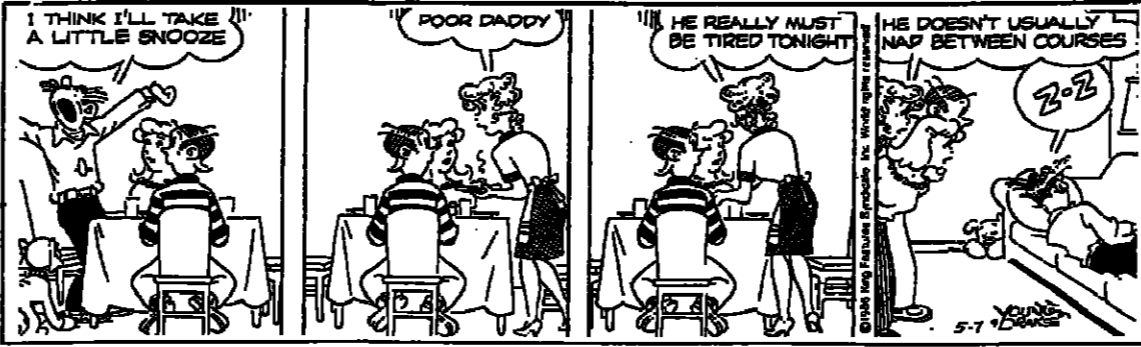
10 Neighbor of Neb. (cocktail)  
11 Pina  
12 Having surfaced  
13 April 18 rider letters  
22 Umpire's call  
23 Fall behind  
24 Where Zeno held sway  
26 Birds or settlers  
29 Putting places  
31 The Darlings' dog  
33 Church calendar  
36 Immobilizing device  
37 Peevish  
38 Spanish Mile.  
40 Makes fast  
41 City mama  
43 Gadge  
44 Band offering  
45 Heart, lungs, etc.  
51 Positive  
52 Solo for Scotto  
53 Slope eight  
55 Which was to be done: Abbr.  
56 Small lizard  
57 Hair of D  
58 Crucial

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

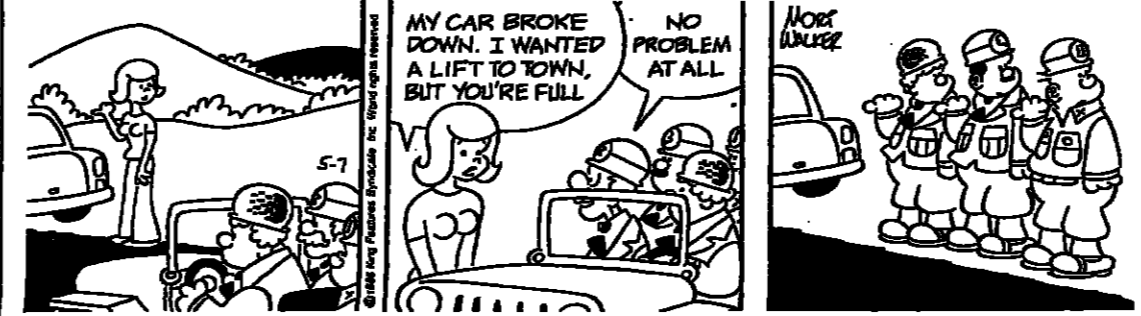
PEANUTS



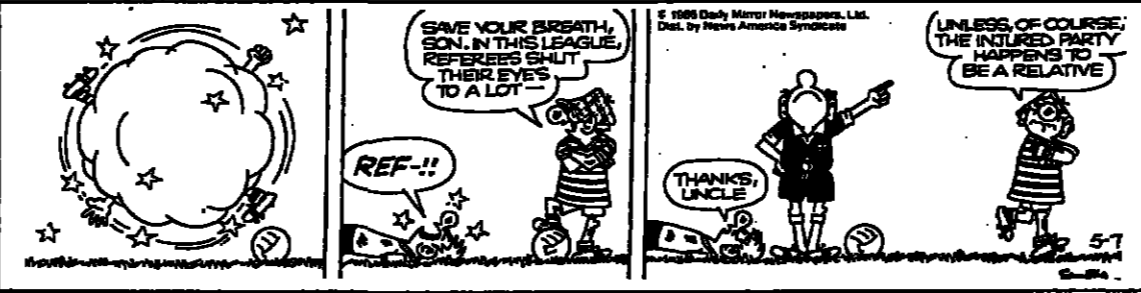
BLONDIE



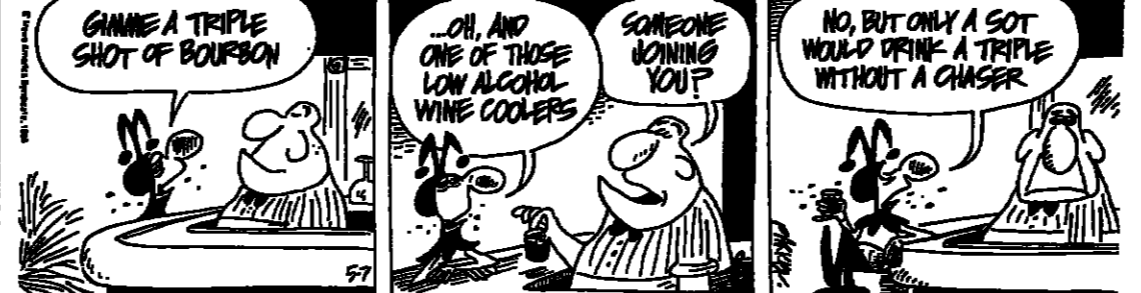
BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



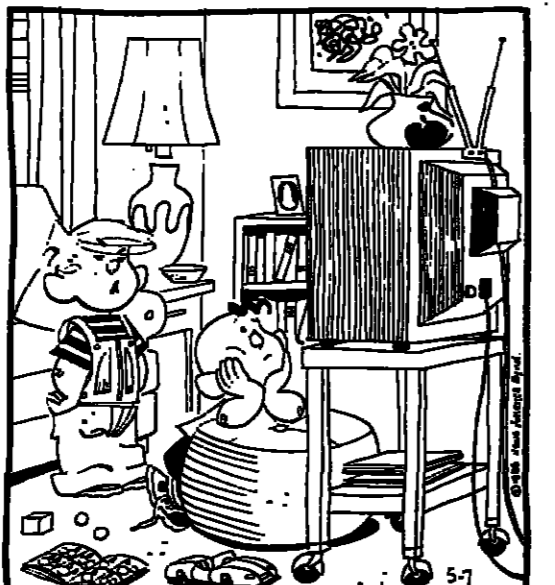
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'D LIKE MOVIES A LOT BETTER IF THE BAD GUYS GOT THE GIRL."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GEFOB  
VURCE  
YARAFF  
MANNEP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer:            ON THE           

Yesterday's Jumble: ARDOR USURP UNLIKE VALUED  
Answer: On a wet day, this is where they held a huddle—IN A PUDDLE

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Aberdeen	10	4	Beijing	21	16
Amsterdam	12	6	Bombay	31	26
Antwerp	11	5	Hong Kong	26	21
Berlin	12	6	Manila	28	23
Birmingham	11	5	Seoul	27	22
Boston	12	6	Singapore	30	25
Brussels	11	5	Tokyo	27	22
Buenos Aires	12	6			
Calcutta	12	6			
Cardiff	11	5			
Chicago	12	6			
Copenhagen	11	5			
Dallas	12	6			
Dublin	11	5			
Frankfurt	12	6			
Geneva	11	5			
Helsinki	12	6			
Hong Kong	12	6			
London	11	5			
Los Angeles	12	6			
Madrid	11	5			
Moscow	12	6			
Mumbai	12	6			
New York	12	6			
Osaka	12	6			
Paris	11	5			
Prague	12	6			
Rangoon	12	6			
San Francisco	12	6			
Seattle	11	5			
Shanghai	12	6			
Singapore	12	6			
Sydney	12	6			
Taipei	12	6			
Tokyo	12	6			
Washington	12	6			
Zurich	11	5			

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press May 6  
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	363.7	+1.2
Bombay	1210.0	+15.0
London	2285.0	+10.0
Paris	121.5	+0.5
Tokyo	178.5	+0.5

BOOKS

A COUNTRY YEAR: Living the Questions

By Sue Hubbell 221 pages. \$17.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Ivan Doig

"I WONDER if I am becoming feral," Sue Hubbell speculates equably amid her pages of coyotes, opossums, chiggers, snakes and other creatures in her adopted rural life. "Wild things and wild places pull me more strongly than they did a few years ago, and domesticity, dusting and cooking interest me not at all."

From remarks now and then in this extremely likable book, she is 50ish, smallish, a former librarian, the survivor of a discomfiting divorce ("I was out to lunch for three years") and owns or is owned by 18 million honeybees in the Ozarks. By the evidence of every sentence, this pensive beekeeper is a beautifully blossoming writer. How about: "When I drove up in front of the barn the night was full of eyes. Eyes floating in the night, almond-shaped eyes everywhere, looking toward me, golden, gleaming eyes, eyes reflected in the headlights with no other body parts visible. Eyes surrounding me. Eyes. I turned off the headlights and quietly got out of the pickup. I was in the middle of a herd of deer."

The questions of choosing to live in close daily touch with nature involve human department more than the other creatures'. (The subtitle, "Living the Questions," is a quote from the poet Rainer Maria Rilke; in an unusual move just before publication, the scheduled title, "Living the Questions: A Country Year," became vice versa.)

Hubbell's bees, pleasantly omnipresent in her census of the countryside, where she lives, behave in ways still majestically inexplicable to her after a dozen years of attentive beekeeping. Most of the other creatures that inhabit her 41 brief essays do too. The inch-long frogs, for instance, decide one night, and only one night, to march up Hubbell's windows by the thousands, "waiting in patient ranks to move up to the lighted surface of the glass."

Even when her topics or ways of going about topics are nowhere near my own, she wins me to them with her felicity and calm conviction. Some of the best prose of our generation has come from Edward Hoagland, Peter Matthiessen, and John McPhee, brilliant journeyers

writing of far places. Now it is our equal opportunity to be gaining an order of observation-based writers — among them Arizona's Jack Nisbet in the state of Washington Gretel Ehrlich in Wyoming — who report keenly on living in nature's neighborhood. With this first book, Sue Hubbell joins them. The writer she most reminds me of is Al Leopold in his great 1949 book, "A Sand County Almanac." That classic was by a man who suggested "thinking like a mountain." Hubbell, too, has the ability to step out from the humanly habitual — "There has always been a part of me that stood aside watching, commenting" — yet keep her eye on the prize.

Ivan Doig grew up on ranches in Montana and way of life he has written about in "The House of Sky" and "English Creek." He writes this review for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author
1	A PERFECT SPY	John le Carré
2	THE BOURNE SUPREMACY	Robert Ludlum
3	I'LL TAKE MANHATTAN	Judith Krass
4	THE MAMMOTH HUNTERS	Jean M. Auel
5	LAKE WOBEGON DAYS	Garrison Keillor
6	LIE DOWN WITH LIONS	Ken Follet
7	SEASONS OF THE HEART	By Cynthia
8	ADULT	By Steve Callahan
9	JOANNA'S HUSBAND AND DAVID'S WIFE	Elizabeth Foray
10	THE SONGS OF DISTANT EARTH	By Arthur C. Clarke
11	HIGH JIN	By William F. Buckley, Jr.
12	THE HANDMAID'S TALE	Margaret Atwood
13	NERLIKA'S STORY	By Anne McCaffrey
14	THE WHITE HOUSE MESS	By Christopher Buckley

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ALPS	PAPAL	LOUIS	STU
COOP	ATONE	LOIS	
HOWE	HOUSEHOLDS		
SPECK	REWARDER		
RIOTS	RAGI		
ECHELONS	YACHT		
LOO	ALONE	RAOUL	
SAUR	DROSS	ELLE	
ASSET	TOTAL	OLLI	
TEPID	DEFENSES		
AGRA	RENEW		
STONEAGE	ABATE		
WATERPOWER	UTES		
AXIL	ENERGY	LESS	
BIS	DYNES	ARTE	

BRIDGE

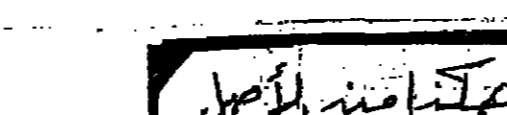
By Alan Truscott

ARTIFICIAL overalls showing two suits are somewhat safer than natural one-suit overalls. There is likely to be safety in one of the suits, and, if not, the opponents may not be able to find a way to double.

But such bids are not risk-free, especially if the vulnerability is unfavorable. Over one heart, South tried an unusual two-no-trump, and West with a singleton in his partner's suit, had every reason to defend. He doubled, and then doubled the retreat to three diamonds. West led his singleton heart to dummy's nine, and his partner's queen forced the ace.

South led a diamond honor, and East won with the king and shifted to her singleton club. West scored his ace-queen and gave his partner a ruff. East cashed her winning heart and continued the suit. This promoted the diamond nine, for West could simply discard if South ruffed with an honor.

This gave East-West 800 points and a top score. North could and should have won three clubs when two no-trump was doubled, and South would have done a trick better if he had been inspired to let a low trump instead of an honor or at the second trick.





SPORTS

Padres Finding Park's Become Animal House

SAN DIEGO — Officials at Jack Murphy Stadium are declaring war against the birds and the bees and other animals that have taken up residence there.

Canadiens Win by 4-3, Widen Lead

NEW YORK — Montreal rookie goaltender Patrick Roy kept the New York Rangers in their place and his Canadiens one victory away from their first Stanley Cup final since 1979.

NHL PLAYOFFS

oy on Monday night made 44 saves — including 13 in overtime — until Claude Lemieux scored at 4:41 for a 4-3 triumph that gave Montreal a 3-0 lead in the best-of-seven Wales Conference tie series.

Reds Lose Their 9th Straight

Reds Lose Their 9th Straight

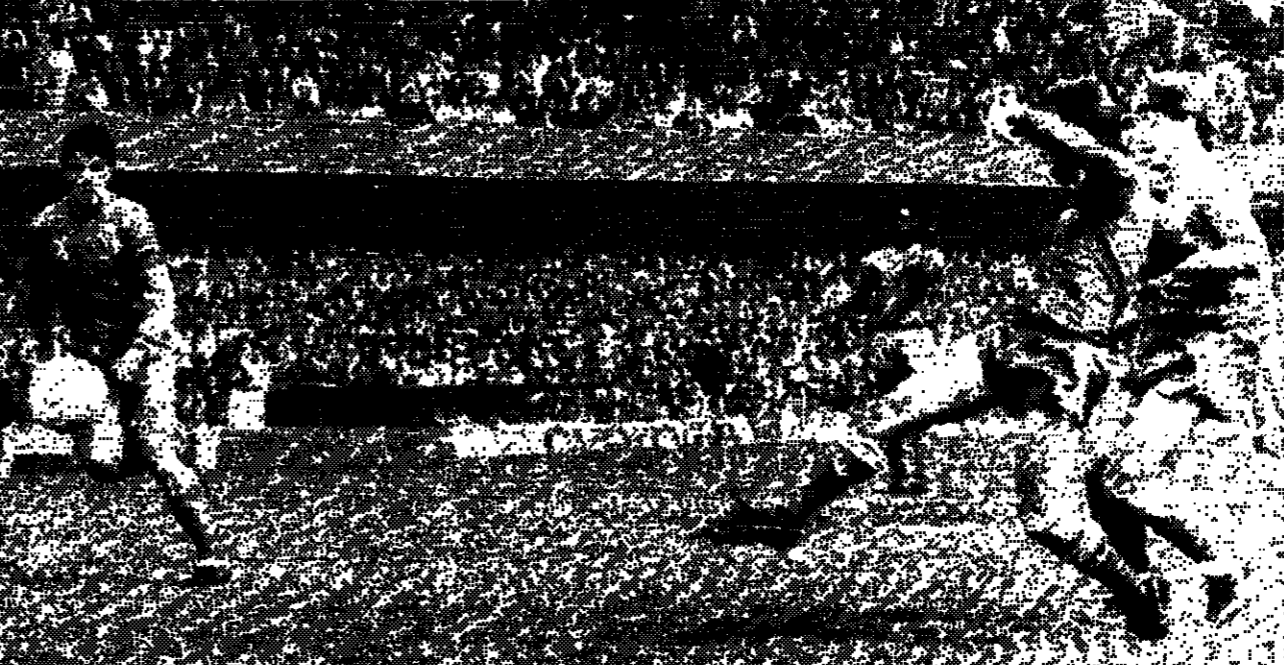
CINCINNATI — Things are looking brighter for the Cincinnati Reds. Monday night it took them longer to lose than it has lately.

Rob Hughes

Rob Hughes, a Liverpool player, is mentioned in the article. The article discusses his role in the team and his experiences playing in England.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

lowed a total 11 first-inning runs in his last four starts. "It's tough to swallow," he said. "I don't know how to explain it."



The man of the hour all week long, Kenny Dalglish (scoring, right) gave Liverpool the English First Division championship.

All in the Family and Peace in the Family

LONDON — Question: What deprived inner city has produced two teams which, although banished from competing abroad, could attract a worldwide television audience of 500 million?

Bucks Think Small to Win Big

PHILADELPHIA — The Milwaukee Bucks turned a little bit on Monday night and came away with a big victory.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Monday's Major League Line Scores

Table showing baseball scores for various teams including Montreal, Philadelphia, and others. Columns include team names, scores, and game status.

Major League Standings

Table showing the current standings for various baseball teams in the American and National Leagues.

NBA PLAYOFFS

NBA Playoff Leaders

NBA Playoff Schedule

Table showing NBA playoff schedules and scores for various teams.

Baseball

Monday's Major League Line Scores

Table showing baseball scores for various teams including Toronto, Cleveland, and others.

Major League Standings

Table showing the current standings for various baseball teams in the American and National Leagues.

NBA PLAYOFFS

NBA Playoff Leaders

NBA Playoff Schedule

Table showing NBA playoff schedules and scores for various teams.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Kemp, Reinstated, Gets \$1.08 Million
ATLANTA (AP) — The state of Georgia on Monday paid \$1.08 million to Jan Kemp and agreed to reinstate her at the University of Georgia in settlement of a lawsuit that exposed preferential academic treatment of the school's athletes and triggered events that led to her resignation.



Sidney Moncrief. In pain, 38 minutes and 13 points.

Hockey

NHL Playoffs

NHL Playoff Leaders

NHL Playoff Schedule

Table showing NHL playoff schedules and scores for various teams.

Hockey

NHL Playoffs

NHL Playoff Leaders

NHL Playoff Schedule

Table showing NHL playoff schedules and scores for various teams.

IB 1735 BLANCPAIN

Advertisement for Blancpain watches, featuring a large image of a watch and text describing its features as a ladies automatic moonphase calendar watch.



OBSERVER
Driven to Despair

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Last week's non-event in the Soviet Union reminded me of Augie, who used to be a neighbor of mine. Augie prided himself on his driving, which is a very American thing to pride yourself on. Almost all Americans rate themselves excellent drivers and the other 30 percent believe they can outdrive most of the people who race in the Indianapolis 500.

When I got home, though, a funny-looking piece of metal lay on my lawn. It looked like a piece of shattered radiator grille from the front end of Augie's car. Some kid had probably picked it up from under Augie's tailfins, three doors to the north, and tossed it toward my house hoping to break a window.

Dr. Robert Coles, 'Children of Crisis' and Irony

By Phil McCombs
Washington Post Service
CONCORD, Massachusetts — Dr. Robert Coles's big yellow house sits on a hill, half an hour from Cambridge. His BMW sedan is parked near the door. The child psychiatrist and Harvard professor, documentaryist of the disadvantaged, writer whose 36 books include the prize-winning "Children of Crisis" series, a self-described Christian "searcher" who has been called "the greatest social conscience of his generation," is not aware of the irony presented by the BMW.



Dr. Robert Coles, teacher of "Guilt 105."

In Biloxi, before marrying and getting down to his life's work, Coles went through a period of depression and psychoanalysis. Then Walker Percy's novel "The Moviegoer," set in New Orleans and peopled by characters in various stages of existential despair, came out. In 1961, Coles recognized a "spiritual kinsman" in Percy, who is a medical doctor and Catholic convert. In 1978 Coles profiled him for The New Yorker magazine in a series that later became the book "Walker Percy: An American Search."

PEOPLE
Scharansky Friend Sees

Arvit Expecting Child
The Soviet human rights activist Anatoli Scharansky and his wife Arvit, 34, who were reunited in February after a 12-year separation, are expecting a child, a first in Jerusalem, says Mrs. Scharansky's doctors have advised. Not to accompany her husband on his two-week U.S. trip starting next week, said Alexander Lamm, friend of Scharansky's who immigrated to Israel in 1976. Scharansky, 38, was freed in a prisoner exchange Feb. 11 after nine years in Soviet prisons and labor camps. Mrs. Scharansky emigrated to Israel the day after their wedding.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
BIRTHDAY DUES GIVEAWAY
ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS
DOMINICAN DIVORCE
PERSONALS
MOVING

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
SWITZERLAND
LAKE GENEVA AREA
REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
GREAT BRITAIN

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
GREAT BRITAIN
Embassy Service
FLATOTE INT'L

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
PARIS AREA FURNISHED
AT HOME IN PARIS
PARIS ROOM

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
PARIS AREA FURNISHED
74 CHAMPS-ELYSEES 8th
8th near FG ST. HONORE

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
PARIS AREA FURNISHED
NEARLY 75 sq. m. terrace, top floor, beautiful view, double living, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, modern kitchen, parking, 17,000 net. Justified by room to negotiate. 45 79 79.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED
MELVILLE, 75 sq. m. terrace, top floor, beautiful view, double living, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, modern kitchen, parking, 17,000 net. Justified by room to negotiate. 45 79 79.

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED

AUTOMOBILES
Rolls-Royce CAMARGUE
Year 1984/7, 10,000
In good condition
AUTO RENTALS
CHAUFFEUR SERVICES

interdean
WHO ELSE FOR YOUR NEXT INTERNATIONAL MOVE?
PARIS (1) 30249000

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
FRENCH PROVINCES
RUE DE LA PAIX, 15 sq. m. corner. Very large, unique contemporary office. Unique in the world, right on axis, an exceptional location. 15,000 net. 42 81 18 81. See Operd.

ATTENTION EXECUTIVES
If you are a...
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
OFFSHORE TAX SHELTER COMPANIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
GREEN CARDS/WORK VISAS
FINANCIAL PARTNERS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
INVESTMENT IN OIL & GOLD-SECTORIZED INVESTORS
FOR SALE

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
TRADED STOCK MARKET OPTIONS
NEW LINE OF COSMETICS

BUSINESS SERVICES
10 Min. Away From ZURICH AIRPORT
Mortgage Investments

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS
BEAT DJ BY 300%
Mortgage Investments

OFFICE SERVICES
YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS
ZURICH-ZURICH-ZURICH

AUTOS TAX FREE
IN THESE TURBULENT DAYS
YOU CAN RYU ON

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
FRENCH PROVINCES
RUE DE LA PAIX, 15 sq. m. corner. Very large, unique contemporary office. Unique in the world, right on axis, an exceptional location. 15,000 net. 42 81 18 81. See Operd.

ATTENTION EXECUTIVES
If you are a...
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
OFFSHORE TAX SHELTER COMPANIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
GREEN CARDS/WORK VISAS
FINANCIAL PARTNERS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
INVESTMENT IN OIL & GOLD-SECTORIZED INVESTORS
FOR SALE

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
TRADED STOCK MARKET OPTIONS
NEW LINE OF COSMETICS

BUSINESS SERVICES
10 Min. Away From ZURICH AIRPORT
Mortgage Investments

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS
BEAT DJ BY 300%
Mortgage Investments

OFFICE SERVICES
YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS
ZURICH-ZURICH-ZURICH

AUTOS TAX FREE
IN THESE TURBULENT DAYS
YOU CAN RYU ON

SEEK AND FIND
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
INSIDE WEDNESDAY'S INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
TODAY ON PAGE 8